

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

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NO. 17

VIADUCT ORDINANCE PASSED

Pass Ordinance For Construction of New Bridge Over Ravine at S. Genesee St.

COST TAXPAYERS \$75,000

People Owning Regular Size Lots Will Have to Pay About \$17.50, and Will Have Ten Years to Pay It In

Without a dissenting vote the, board of local improvements of the city of Waukegan passed the resolution for the construction of a new bridge over the ravine on South Genesee street.

The resolution was not passed however without any arguments being advanced against the project. About one out of every thousand in the city of Waukegan was represented by an objector. There were seventeen present, most of who objected in some form or other to the much needed improvement.

The main objection advanced was the street car company. The ears of some of the officials of the company must have burned Tuesday night, so loud was the denunciation hurled at their heads, over their treatment of the city of Waukegan, and the fact that the company had so far failed to fulfill a single one of the promises they made the city in exchange for the right to operate their cars over the streets of the city.

But despite the fact that many wished to see the street car company stopped from operating in the city until pavement assessments were paid few, if any, objected to the actual improvement. All desired to see the bridge built, but did not want to see the railroad company have the right to run cars over the bridge they did not help pay for, and there is little chance of obtaining money from the railroad until the franchise is out. This franchise has three years yet to run.

The bridge, as planned, will cost \$75,000 approximately. Each taxpayer is allowed ten years in which to pay his share of the cost, and the construction of the bridge will work hardship on no one.

Outside of the bridge matter, nothing came up before the meeting. After all was over, the bridge finally decided upon, even those who voiced the strongest protest against it realized that it was for best for the city of Waukegan from a commercial and any other standpoint.

FRANK THAYER PASSES AWAY SUNDAY MORNING

At about four o'clock Sunday morning death visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Stickle south of Loon Lake and removed therefrom, Mr. Frank Thayer, father of Mrs. Stickle, at the age of sixty-six years. Mr. Thayer who owned farming interests in Northern Wisconsin has made his home at Fife, Wis., for a number of years, but has spent the past four or five months at the home of his only child.

His illness which has covered a period of months was attributed to cancer of the liver. He was one of a large family of brothers and sisters among them being G. D. Thayer of this village.

The funeral was held at the Lake Villa M. E. Church Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock, with interment in the Sand Lake Cemetery.

The Best of Life.
While of life itself or of its origin or destiny we know but little, we do know how we may have it abundantly and make the most and best of it. If we do that, not only shall we have done our entire duty, but we shall have given ourselves the highest present employment of which we are capable, and we may be certain that if there be a future for us beyond these scenes of earth, such a life is the best preparation for it.—The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Her Absorbing Fear.
"You never got to banquets with your husband." "No, I'm always afraid that they will ask him to make a speech." "And can't he make one?" "That's it exactly. He can't. But if he were asked I just know he'd get up and try."—Detroit Free Press.

DIES IN COACH AT FOX LAKE

Is Found by Conductor on St. Paul Railroad Christmas Morning

M. J. Doig, 40 years old, for the past three years a brakeman on the St. Paul railroad between Chicago and Libertyville died from pneumonia in a St. Paul coach at Fox Lake Sunday night after having placed himself as comfortably in the seats as possible with the purpose in view of spending the night there.

Doig resigned his position on the road three weeks ago but on Sunday night left Chicago for Libertyville. He is said to have been drinking some and fell asleep, being carried through to Fox Lake. He planned to sleep in the coach all night as is the practice of many brakemen and it was 6 o'clock Christmas morning when a conductor passed through the coach and saw him lying against the window apparently asleep. He sought to rouse him and then found he was dead.

Coroner Taylor was notified the remains were taken to the Luce undertaking rooms in Libertyville and the inquest started but postponed Tuesday when the coroner held a postmortem.

It was discovered that the victim had died from pneumonia, one lung being entirely closed. He also had heart trouble, because it was found his heart was about twice the normal size. His brother arrived at Libertyville in time to attend the inquest and took the remains back to Chicago for interment.

HUGE DEPARTMENT STORE

Will Erect Large Department Store at Fox Lake For Benefit of Campers

A department store, selling everything from motor boats and automobiles to needles and thread, with motor boat deliveries, and many other unique features has been planned by J. L. Shaw, a real estate man of Chicago, with offices at 104 Title and Trust Building, Chicago.

The store will be co-operative and will be capitalized at \$75,000. The residents of Fox Lake and vicinity are to be the stockholders. The plan of Shaw is to erect a large four story building at the water edge of Pistakee Bay, Fox Lake, the front of the store, facing the lake, and extending over the edge of the water.

Motor boats will be the delivery wagons, and will make stops at every landing and cottage about the lakes, and take orders delivering the goods in the afternoon.

The store itself will be so constructed that the delivery boats will run into the heart of the store, the front extending out over the water's edge, and will be loaded inside. The store will be patterned after the stores of Chicago, and the object is to remove the necessity of Chicagoans summering at the lakes of going to Chicago to do their purchasing.

ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF RED CROSS SEALS SOLD IN COUNTY

It is estimated that to date 100,000 Red Cross seals have been sold in Lake County, out of the 150,000 which were received in Waukegan for the Christmas sales. During the holidays, last year about 80,000 were sold throughout the county, from which it will be seen that a most gratifying increase has been made over a year ago.

The untiring energy of the committee, coupled with the hearty co-operation of the women's club which were formed at different points throughout the county, has given to Lake County this year the distinction of selling to clubs the most seals of any county in the state. In counties outside of Lake county, such women's clubs as were formed, were asked to take only what seals they could use in the clubs, while in Lake county each club organized its own selling force and thoroughly canvassed the territory to which its workers were assigned. Seals to the amount of \$50 were taken by a large number of clubs.

Rabat Rugs and Carpets.
The best carpets are made at Rabat and have some similarity in appearance to Smyrna rugs, but in the former the wool and warp are of a much looser composition and of a somewhat lighter body. The predominating color of Rabat rugs is red and the patterns are sometimes ingeniously geometrical, but the colors, although frequently exhibiting beautiful blends, are often of a more hectic cast than is pleasing to the most exacting European taste.

Triumph of Right.
One thought breathed into a man may regenerate him. The idea of freedom in ancient and modern republics, the idea of inspiration in various religious sects, how have these triumphed over worldly interests?—W. E. Channing.

CHASED FROM FARM

Exciting Time on Bardwell Farm When Tenant Refuses to Give up Property

TENANT CLAIMS A LEASE

Trouble is Serious, Wilson Cary Claims He Has a Lease On the Property and Chases Occupants Off

James Stevens, the president of the Illinois Life Insurance Company of Chicago, and his son Raymond were chased off the James T. Bardwell farm west of Highland Park, Sunday at the point of a gun in the hands of Wilson Cary, a tenant who has persistently refused to give up possession of the property, claiming he has a lease on it. They at once went to Justice Holmes, Highland Park, where they swore out a warrant for Cary's arrest, but it has not been served as yet.

Cary, on the other hand, went to Waukegan on Christmas day and before Justice Weiss swore out warrants against the two Stevens, charging them with assault and battery, and he will testify that he has been attacked persecuted and life generally made miserable by Messrs. Stevens, in trying to defend his right. The warrants were given to officers and they expected to serve them on the Chicagoans.

The justice court action culminates a long fight which has centered about the Bardwell place, known as Meadow Brook farm dating from the death of Mr. Bardwell several years ago. Bardwell had started extensive improvements on the property which is worth about \$75,000. His death occurred before he finished them, and his widow was not able to complete them.

Cary went on the property as a tenant with an understanding that he was to sell the property. He finally made a deal with the Stevens, whereby they purchased it, but since then he insisted on keeping possession under a lease which he claims he has. The Stevens have sought by all means to get him off, and Cary claims they have repeatedly used force, have threatened him, etc., Cary also claims that he has been unable to collect his commission on the sale of the property.

Sunday the father and son visited their place and demanded that Cary clear out. Seizing a gun, he appeared in front of the house, and pointing it at them, demanded that they leave the premises. They argued, but he was obdurate and they finally beat a retreat. They at once swore out a warrant against Cary, but before it was served, he had sworn one out against them.

TODD WEBB OF CRYSTAL FALLS MARRIED DECEMBER 18

A very pretty wedding was celebrated last evening at the residence of Richard Holloway, 1223 N. Rev. Jenkins of the Episcopal church joined in wedlock Mr. Todd Webb, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Webb, and Miss Maude Holloway, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Holloway. Both families are old residents and the young people are well known in the community.

The bride was attired in a beautiful gown of blue messaline and carried pink roses. She was attended by Miss Hazel Brown as bridesmaid who was attired in white and carried white roses.

Mr. Otto Brown acted as best man and the bride was given away by her father.

Only the immediate family friends on both sides were present at the ceremony which was followed by a pretty wedding supper.

The young people left on the evening train for a trip to Milwaukee, Chicago and Antioch, where they will visit at the old home of the groom's father and then go to Grand Rapids, Mich., where they will spend a week and return home by the way of the Straits.—The Diamond Drill.

Sherlock Holmes.
"Drowned! Evidently the poor fellow couldn't swim."—Rife.

DEMENTED WOMAN IS ARRESTED

Police Marshall of Highwood Captures Unknown Insane Woman in Woods

CLAIMS HUSBAND IS CRUEL

Says She is Resident of Grant City, Mo., and an Effort is Being Made to Locate Relatives

After an exciting chase of two hours through the woods Marshal Huestiss, of Highwood, Christmas morning arrested a crazy woman who was dressed in the height of fashion and ornamented in the highest degree with jewels.

The woman was first seen on the streets of Highwood near 9 o'clock on Monday morning. Shortly before noon Marshal Huestiss received a telephone call from the janitor at the Chicago & Milwaukee Electric car barn at Highwood, informing him that a crazy woman was playing "tag" with herself on a string of cars on the main line of the railroad.

Marshal Huestiss in company with a village constable set out to arrest the woman. When they arrived at the car barns the woman had disappeared. She had taken refuge in the woods west of the electric line. After an exciting chase the marshal and his assistant caught the woman. She was shackled and taken to Waukegan where she was locked for the night in a padded cell in the Lake county jail.

Tuesday she told Sheriff Green that she was a resident of Grant City, Worth county, Mo., and that she left her home because her husband abused her. She had \$31 when arrested.

Sheriff Green has advised the police chiefs of Grant City of the arrest. She claims her name is Mary Clarke and that she is 43 years of age.

Dr. Brown Lake county physician, examined the woman at the request of State's Attorney Dady.

"The woman is insane and should be placed where she can procure good treatment," said Dr. Brown.

FARM LANDS IN STATE INCREASE IN TEN YEARS

Farm values in Illinois increased by leaps and bounds during the last ten years, but in the same period the number of farms and the farm acreage of the state decreased at a gain almost as rapid, according to a complete bulletin on agriculture in Illinois, issued by the census bureau.

The average value of an Illinois farm, including equipment, was \$7,588 in 1900. In 1910 it had grown to \$15,500. The average value of land arose from \$46.17 per acre in 1900 to 1910.

The bulletins call attention to the fact that the number of farms in the state decreased from 264,151 to 251,872 in ten years prior to 1910, and that the total farm acreage of the state decreased from 32,794,728 to 32,522,937 in the same period.

The increase in the population of the state did not result "in a back to farm movement," according to the bulletin.

Between 1900 and 1910 there was an increase of 817,041 in the population of the state, while there was a decrease of 12,579 in the number of farms, and a decrease of 271,791 acres in the area of farm land.

Farm property, which includes land, buildings, implements and domestic live stock, increased in value in the last ten years to the startling extent of \$2,000,000,000, chiefly made up of increases of more than \$1,576,000,000 in the value of land, of 180,914,000 in the value of buildings. The average size of an Illinois farm is 129.1 acres.

When Patches Were Popular.
In the eighteenth century the tinting of a beauty's face and the nice adjustment of the patch was one of the serious businesses of the day, and occasionally if my lady or her tiring woman could not agree on such a momentous question then were my lady's gallants called in to decide whether these important patches should be so placed as to draw attention to the mischievous eyes, to the fleeting dimple, or to the exquisite turn of snowy throat.

One Cause of Failure.

The man who has an exaggerated idea of his own importance generally is a failure because of his inability to get other people to accept his own estimate of him.

WILL ERECT A MEMORIAL

Plans are Selected For Ornamental Gateway at Millburn Cemetery.

The contract for the erection of the memorial for Silent Smith, Lake county millionaire, who died several years ago, will be let, it is said in a few days. The memorial, as planned by the heirs to the millions of the eccentric Lake county man, will consist of an ornamental entrance to the cemetery at Millburn where the remains of Silent Smith are now buried.

The plans for the memorial have been left in the hands of a man named Trotter, a real estate man of Evanston, who is a distant relative of the heirs of Silent Smith, and who was appointed some time ago to act as the agent in the erection of the memorial. Trotter has had actual charge of the work ever since, and the plans for the memorial have been drawn by him, submitted to the heirs of Silent Smith, in and around Millburn, and it is said, a plan which met with the approval of all has at last been drawn, and the work upon this will be started as soon as possible in the spring.

The memorial will be simple, but costly. It will consist of an ornamental gate at the entrance of Millburn cemetery, and will be one of the most massive pieces of granite work in Lake county. Its beauty will lie more in the massive weight of the columns, than in the artistic or fanciful decorations and scrolling.

Beside the gateway, the heirs have planned the erection of a hedge entirely about all four sides of the cemetery. This cemetery is but little used now, and has been surrounded merely by an unornamental wooden fence. This fence will be torn down, and the Silent Smith memorial and hedge will replace.

COMMISSION FORM VALID

Supreme Court Upholds the New Commission Form of Government.

The state supreme court at Springfield rendered the long-looked for decision on the constitutionality of the new commission form of government law, and the decision fortunately upheld the law and declares that it is constitutional.

Justices Vickers, Farmer and Cooke dissented. The majority opinion finds none of the contentions in the attack on the law valid. The act is optional the court says and is in effect only in those cities where a majority voted in its favor has been cast. The court says the yeas and nays taken in the senate on the original bill before it was amended in the house and returned to the senate determined its statute and that the senate amendments to the house bill could be abandoned without a yeas and nays roll call. The view that the exclusion of Chicago affected the validity of the law, the court says, it not good. The law is not special legislation, says the court.

The contention of its enemies that the rights of the voters were restricted because in the primary election he was not permitted to vote for two candidates for mayor because two are to be nominated for the office is declared to be not the same footing with the constitutional requirements expressed in the minority system of electing members of the general assembly.

BOWMAN PLANT AT GURNEE FAST BEING COMPLETED

The Bowman Milk company's plant, being erected one-half mile north of the Gurnee depot, bids fair to feature one of the most massive and substantial constructions in Lake County.

A gang of between 40 and 50 men has been at work on the ground since early in September, and at present the main building is enclosed with walls and completed, cement floor laid and engine bed ready for the engine which is due to arrive within a few days. Gravel for the outside walls and loading, has been received, and the boilers, twelve feet in length, with a diameter of four feet, are on hand, ready to be set. April first is the date set for the plant to be completed and ready to begin operation.

A Frightful Thought.
Mrs. Walback (on first ocean voyage)—John, I just heard a man say that if this boat was put up on end it would be higher than the Washington monument. If they're going to do anything like that we better get right off!—Puck.

One Cause of Failure.

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FIGHT TO PASS PENSION BILL

Posts of the State Are to Draft Resolutions Favoring the Sherwood Bill

10,000 VETERANS TO UNITE

G. A. R. Men Expect to Make a Better Showing in the Upper Branch of Congress Than Was Made in the House

The 3,000 or more Civil War veterans of Chicago and Lake county got down to work in earnest to launch a statewide campaign for the passage of the Sherwood service pension bill in the expect even a better showing in the upper branch of congress than was made by the house Dec. 12, when the measure was passed almost unanimously.

The posts of the state at their various meetings are to draft resolutions favoring the bill, and these will be forwarded to members of congress and other nationally prominent men whose influence will be of aid. Committees are to be appointed to communicate with every G. A. R. post in Illinois and it is probable that the work will extend into other states in the middle west.

A concentrated effort is to be made to bring as much force as possible to bear on the issue and the strike is to be made at the first session of congress after the holiday recess.

Commanders, and other of local posts plan to enlist the aid of clergymen in the fight.

Word that has been received by C. C. Duffy commander of the Department of Illinois, assures him that the 10,000 veterans in this state are a unite in support of the bill. With this there is the support of the Sons of Veterans, the Spanish War Veterans and civilian organizations throughout the state.

It is probable that before the end of this week Commander Duffy will communicate with the legislative committee of the G. A. R. advising it of the sentiment in Illinois and urging that the committee immediately get to work in Washington and insist that the Sherwood bill be pushed through without any further delay or promises of "better" bills.

Chicago veterans favoring the bill continue to pass the word that there is unfair opposition to it on the part of certain political newspapers of Chicago and they say it is certain that before congress convenes the impressions of the public created by misrepresentation will be overcome.

The Sherwood pension bill, passed by the house of representatives Dec. 12 and now awaiting adoption by the senate, proposes to grant pensions to veterans of the civil and Mexican wars on the following basis:

For service for ninety days to six months, \$15 a month; from six months to nine months, \$20 a month; from nine months to one year, \$25 a month; more than one year, \$30 a month.

Character's Commercial Value.
Character has commercial value and sometimes men are honest according to law solely because it is polite, or polite, according to social requirements because it pays. But the honesty and courtesy of such men are not virtues. They are landmines of coyness. They contribute nothing to self-respect. They have no moral content and serve only to aid in bolstering up a vicious character. However, it is a tribute to the kindness of character that either for its inherent worth or because of its inherent worth men clothe themselves in its appearance when they do not seek the substance.—From "The Sixth Sense" by Charles H. Brent.

From the Ash Tray.

Even the ash of hubby's cigar can be utilized. In what way? Why, as a polisher for gold watches, bracelets and rings, let alone chains and a multitude of other trinkets. This comes from a prominent jeweler, so it must be nearly correct. He even goes to the extent of carrying with him a small case in which he preserves all the ashes from the cigars which he smokes. He says that the grain is so fine that it leaves no mark that is discernible to the naked eye.

ANTIOCH NEWS

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher

ANTIOCH ILLINOIS

EXTORTION RULES IN CHINA

Grafting Officials Are Everywhere and Advancement Is Obtained Only by Bribing Authorities.

The form of rule which obtains in China at present may be summed up in a few words. The people have no say whatever in the management of imperial national or even municipal affairs. The mandarins, or local magistrates, have full power of adjudication, from which there is no appeal. Their word is law, and they have full scope to practice their machinations with complete irresponsibility, and every officer may fatten himself with impunity. Extortion by officials is an institution. It is the condition on which they take office; and it is only when the bleeder is a bungler that the government steps in with pretended benevolence to ameliorate, but more often to complete, the depletion.

English readers are probably unaware of the smallness of the established salaries of provincial magistrates. They will scarcely credit that the viceroy of, say, Canton, ruling a country with a population larger than that of Great Britain, is allowed as his legal salary the paltry sum of £20 a year; so that, in order to live and maintain himself in office, accumulating fabulous riches the while, he resorts to extortion and the selling of justice. So with education. The results of examinations are the one means of obtaining official notice. Granted that a young scholar gains distinction, he proceeds to seek public employment and, by bribing the Peking authorities, an official post is hoped for. Once obtained, as he cannot live on his salary, perhaps he even pays so much annually for his post, license to squeeze is the result, and the man must be stupid indeed who cannot, when backed up by the government, make himself rich enough to buy a still higher post in a few years. With advancement comes increased license and additional facilities for his enrichment, so that the cleverest "squeezers" ultimately can obtain money enough to purchase the highest positions.

This official thief, with his mind warped by his mode of life, is the ultimate authority in all matters of social, political and criminal life. It is a fatal system, an imperium in imperio, an unjust autocracy which thrives by its own rottenness. But this system of fattening on the public vitals—the selling of power—is the chief means by which the Manchurian dynasty continues to exist. With this legalized corruption stamped as the highest ideal of government, who can wonder at the existence of a strong undercurrent of dissatisfaction among the people?—From an article by Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

Funny Butter.

Chief Engineer William Richmond of a steamer running between Asbury Park and New York, ordered a tub of a special kind of grease, which has a golden yellow color, to lubricate his engines. Richmond raised a row when he did not get the grease, then learned that it had been delivered. The steamer was searched high and low, and at last the tub, nearly empty, was found in a corner of the chief's locker. William Richmond, the chief, had read the "Richmond" on the tub as "Richland" and had mistaken the grease for butter he had ordered. Many Wall street lawyers and brokers who have summer homes on the Jersey shore travel back and forth on the boat and often have meals aboard. The chief says that so far no complaints about the butter have been brought to him.

For the Seaside.

For no other human ill have such various remedies been prescribed as for seasickness. "Specifics for seasickness there are in hundreds," writes Mr. C. O. Burke, "but until the immediate cause is known we may look in vain for a remedy. Tight belts, red spectacles, hand feeding and starvation have all been tried in vain. At a luncheon party a distinguished physician was asked for advice on this subject. He knew of two highly valuable cures, he said, which had never been known to fail, and which he would freely impart. The first was for the sufferer to land at the first opportunity, and the second was for him to go with the ship to the bottom."

An Actual Case.

"Now they say the coal supply will last 10,000 years."
"Mine won't last a week!"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Evidence Wanted.

Hewitt—I want you to understand that I have sense.
Jewett—I never believe unconfirmed rumors.

Perfectly at Home.

"Is your bride timid and backward with your people?"
"Not a bit. She has already begun to teach sister how to look stylish and mother how to cook."—Pittsburgh Post.

Specialization.

"I understand your wife is taking up scientific study."
"Yes."
"In what branch is she interested?"
"Well, as the shopping season opens up, I should call her a buy-all-ogist."

PRESIDENT SAYS
RATES TOO HIGH

Chief Executive Urges Downward Revision of Schedule K.

MESSAGE SENT TO CONGRESS

Document Upholds Protective Principle But at the Same Time Most Ardently Supports Recommendations of Tariff Board.

Washington.—President Taft transmitted to congress the report of the tariff board on schedule K. Accompanying the report, the chief executive sent to the national legislature the following message:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: In my annual message to congress, December, 1909, I stated that under section 2 of the act of August 5, 1909, I had appointed a tariff board of three members to co-operate with the state department in the administration of the maximum and minimum clause of that act, to make a glossary or encyclopedia of the existing tariff so as to render its terms intelligible to the ordinary reader, and then to investigate industrial conditions and costs of production at home and abroad, with a view to determining to what extent existing tariff rates actually exemplify the protective principle, viz: That duties should be made adequate, and only adequate, to equalize the difference in cost of production at home and abroad.

I further stated that I believed these investigations would be of great value as a basis for accurate legislation, and that I should from time to time recommend to congress the revision of certain schedules in accordance with the findings of the board.

In the last session of the Sixty-first congress a bill creating a permanent tariff board of five members, of whom not more than three should be of the same political party, passed each house, but failed of enactment because of slight differences on which agreement was not reached before adjournment. An appropriation act provided that the permanent tariff board, if created by statute, should report to congress on schedule K in December, 1911.

Presidential Appointments.

Therefore, to carry out so far as lay within my power the purposes of this bill for a permanent tariff board, I appointed in March, 1911, a board of five, adding two members of each party affiliation as would have fulfilled the statutory requirements, and directed them to make a report to me on schedule K of the tariff act in December of this year.

In my message of August 17, 1911, accompanying the veto of the wool bill, I said that, in my judgment, schedule K should be revised and the rates reduced. My veto was based on the ground that, since the tariff board would make, in December, a detailed report on wool and wool manufactures, with special reference to the relation of the existing rates of duties to relative costs here and abroad, public policy and a fair regard to the interests of the producers and manufacturers on the one hand and of the consumers on the other demanded that legislation should not be hastily enacted in the absence of such information; that I was not myself possessed at that time of adequate knowledge of the facts to determine whether or not the proposed rates were in accord with my pledge to support a fair and reasonable protective policy; that such legislation might prove only temporary and inflict upon a great industry the evils of continued uncertainty.

Advocates Reduction of Rates.

I now herewith submit a report of the tariff board on schedule K. The board is unanimous in its findings. On the basis of these findings I now recommend that the congress proceed to a consideration of this schedule with a view to its revision and a general reduction of its rates. The report shows the method of assessing the duty on raw wool—this is, by the specific rate on the grease pound, i. e., unscoured—operates to exclude wools of high shrinkage in scouring, but fine quality, from the American market and thereby lessens the range of wools available to the domestic manufacturer; that the duty on unscoured wool of 21 cents per pound is prohibitory and operates to exclude the importation of clean, low-priced foreign wools of inferior grades, which are nevertheless valuable material for manufacturing, and which cannot be imported in the grease because of their heavy shrinkage. Such wools, if imported, might be used to displace the cheap substitutes now in use.

To make the preceding paragraph a little plainer, take the instance of a hundred pounds of first-class wool imported under the present duty, which is 21 cents a pound. That would make the duty on the hundred pounds \$21. The merchant who does part of the wool thus imported is the weight of the wool of this hundred pounds after scouring. If the wool shrinks 50 per cent, as some wools do, then the duty in such a case would amount to \$11 on 50 pounds of scoured wool. This, of course, would be prohibitory. If the wool shrinks only 50 per cent, it would be \$11 on 50 pounds of wool, and this is nearly to the average of the great bulk of wools that are imported from Australia, which is the principal source of our imported wool.

These discriminations could be overcome by assessing a duty in ad valorem terms, but this method is open to the objection, first, that it increases administrative difficulties and tends to decrease revenue through undervaluation; and, second, that as prices advance, the ad valorem rate increases the duty per pound at the time when the consumer most needs relief and the producer most needs protection.

Method That Meets Difficulty.

Another method of meeting the difficulty of taxing the grease pound is to assess a specific duty on grease wool in terms of its scoured content. This obviates the chief evil of the present system, namely, the discrimination due to different shrinkages, and thereby tends greatly to equalize the duty. The board, therefore, recommends that this method be adopted and could be administered without great expense.

The report shows in detail the difficulties involved in attempting to state in categorical terms the cost of wool production and the great differences in cost as between different regions and different types of wool. It is found, however, that, taking all varieties in account, the average cost of production for the whole American clip is higher than the cost in the chief competing country by an amount somewhat less than the present duty.

The report shows that the duties on wools, wool wastes, and shoddy, which are

adjusted to the rate of 33 cents on scoured wool, are prohibitory in the same measure that the duty on scoured wool is prohibitory. In general, they are assessed at rates as high as, or higher than, the duties paid on the clean content of wools actually imported. They should be reduced and so adjusted to the rate on wool as to bear their proper proportion to the real rate levied on the actual wool imports.

Some Duties Prohibitory.

The duties on many classes of wool manufacture are prohibitory and greatly in excess of the difference between cost of production here and abroad. This is true of tops, of yarns (with the exception of worsted yarns of a very high grade), and of low and medium grade cloth of heavy weight.

On tops up to 25 cents a pound in value, and on yarns of 33 cents in value, the rate is 100 per cent, with correspondingly higher rates for lower values. On cheap and medium grade cloths, the existing rates frequently run to 150 per cent; and on some cheap goods to over 200 per cent.

On the other hand, the findings show that the duties which run to such high and valorem equivalents are prohibitory, since the goods are not imported, but that the prices of domestic fabrics are not raised by the full amount of duty. On a set of one yard samples of 15 English fabrics, which are completely excluded by the present tariff rates, it was found that the lowest foreign value was \$11.91; the average value would have been assessed had these fabrics been imported, \$26.80; the foreign value plus the amount of the duty, \$115.74; or a nominal duty of 180 per cent. In fact, however, practically identical fabrics of domestic make sold at the same time at \$93.75, showing an enhanced price over the foreign market value of 61 per cent.

Would Reduce Duties.

Although these duties do not increase prices of domestic goods by anything like their full amount, it is none the less true that such prohibitive duties eliminate the possibility of foreign competition, even in time of scarcity, so that they form a temptation to monopoly and conspiracy to control domestic prices; that they are much in excess of the difference in cost of production here and abroad, and that they should be reduced to a point which accords with the principle.

The findings of the board show that in this industry the actual manufacturing cost, aside from the question of the price of materials, is much higher in this country than it is abroad—that in the making of yarn and cloth the domestic woolen and worsted manufacturer has in general no advantage in the form of superior machinery or more efficient labor to offset the higher wages paid in this country. The findings show that the cost of turning wool into yarn in this country is about double that in the leading competing country, and that the cost of turning yarn into cloth is somewhat more than double.

Under the present tariff a great industry, involving the welfare of hundreds of thousands of people has been established despite these handicaps.

In recommending revision and reduction I therefore urge that action be taken with these facts in mind, to the end that an important and established industry may not be jeopardized.

The tariff board reports that no equitable method has been found to levy purely specific duties on wools and worsted fabrics, and that, excepting for a compensatory duty, the rate must be ad valorem on such manufactures. It is important to realize, however, that no flat valorem rate on such fabrics can be made to work fairly and equitably in any single case, which is high enough to equalize the difference in manufacturing cost at home and abroad on highly finished goods involving such labor would be prohibitory on cheaper goods, in which the labor cost is a smaller percentage of the total value. Conversely, a rate only adequate to equalize this difference on cheaper goods would remove protection from the fine goods manufacturers, the increase in which has been one of the striking features of the trade development of recent years. I therefore recommend that in any revision the importance of a graduated scale of ad valorem duties on cloths be carefully considered and applied.

Praises Work of Committee.

I venture to say that no legislative body has ever had presented to it a more complete and exhaustive report than this on so difficult and complicated a subject as the relative costs of wool and woolsens the world over. It is a monument to the thoroughness, industry, impartiality and accuracy of the men engaged in its making. They were chosen from both political parties, but have allowed no partisan spirit to prompt or control their inquiries. They are unanimous in their findings. I feel sure that after the report has been printed and studied the value of such a compendium of exact knowledge in respect to this schedule of the tariff will convince all of the wisdom of making such a board permanent, in order that it may treat each schedule of the tariff as it has treated this, and then keep its bureau of information up to date with current changes in the economic world.

It is no part of the function of the tariff board to propose rates of duty. Their function is merely to present findings on which rates of duty may be fairly determined in the light of adequate knowledge in accordance with the economic policy to be followed. This is what the present report does.

The findings of fact by the board show ample reason for the revision downward of schedule K, in accord with the protective principle, and present the data as to relative costs and prices from which may be determined what rates will fairly equalize the difference in production costs. I recommend that such revision be proceeded with at once.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. TAFT.
The White House, Dec. 25, 1911.

Napoleon's Model Library.

In view of the recent talk about limiting the size of libraries by destroying the rubbish, it is interesting to remember that Napoleon once tried to make a list of all the books in the world which were worth preserving. He believed when he sat down to his task that a thousand volumes would suffice; but the list grew under his hands and ultimately included three thousand volumes. Even so, however, there were omissions of which Lord Rosebery and Mr. Edmund Gosse, as well as the general reader, would have been likely to complain. When the emperor came to look over his first list, he found that he had unaccountably left out the Bible. In his second list he forgot to mention not only Virgil and Shakespeare but—very curiously—Moliere.

Nothing the Matter.

Canvasser—"Are you single?"
Man at the Door—"Yes."
"Why, the people next door told me you were married."

"So I am."
"You told me just now you were single."

"Yes; so I did."
"Well, what is the matter with you?"

"Nothing, sir. My name is Single, and I'm married. Good day, sir."

LOADIN' FOR 'B'AR



NEW PLEA DENIED

PACKERS' DEFENSE IS OUTLINED WHEN COURT OVERRULES OBJECTIONS TO INDICTMENTS.

NO UNDUE INJURY TO PUBLIC

Attorney for Defendant Tells Jury They Will Prove That There Has Been No Violation of Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

Chicago.—Overruled by Judge Carpenter on every objection they had raised, counsel for the packers in the government's prosecution were forced to proceed with their defense without further delay. Replying to the government's arraignment, George T. Buckingham, in an address to the jury, disclosed, for the first time, the full outline of the defense.

Specific denial of every material allegation of the government, together with a promise that most of the statements of fact in the packers' indictments will be disproved, were made by Mr. Buckingham. He indicated that the statute of limitations would be invoked to counteract much of the government's direct evidence. He expressed the belief that the government was relying to a greater degree than was warranted in a criminal case upon circumstantial evidence for proof of violations of the Sherman law in the last three years.

It was also indicated that full advantage would be taken of the recent Supreme court ruling that only unreasonable restraint of trade shall be considered a violation of the Sherman law. The jurors will be asked by the defense to find that the procedure of the packers has not resulted in an undue injury to the public.

The main fire of the packers' attorneys, however, according to their synopsis, is to be directed to prove that whatever appearance of price agreements or combination there may have been no undue amount of profit has accrued to them.

JOHN BIGELOW, AUTHOR, DIES

"Grand Old Man" of America Passes Away in New York at Age of 94 Years.

New York.—John Bigelow, well called the "grand old man" of America, died at his home at No. 21 Grammercy Park, at the rounded age of ninety-four years and twenty-one days.

The intense pain which had suffered in a week of illness, recurrence of an attack of last summer that for the first time in his long life brought him to the threshold of death, was mercifully spared him in his last moments, as his body first yielded to the numbness of approaching death while his wonderful and ever active mind retained its faculties as a final mark of its mastery.

Mr. Bigelow, born in the youth of the republic, lived to see it grow to early maturity. He lived in the lifetime of every president of the United States except George Washington.

Famous Lake to Become Farm. Quincy, Ill.—Lima lake, which covers 6,000 acres in the northern part of Adams county and is famous for duck hunting, is to be reclaimed for agricultural purposes.

Unique Discovery Made.

Washington.—The United States government has discovered that it owns the only spot in the world from which a resident, on Friday, can see his neighbors doing their Thursday's work. The spot is the Little Diomedes Island, in Behring straits.

Turks Protest to Powers.

Constantinople.—The Turkish government has protested to the powers against the bombardment of the Isle of Safer in the Red sea by the Italian fleet.

RUSSIA HITS BACK

DUMA TO PUT PROHIBITIVE TARIFF ON PRODUCTS OF U. S.

Action Is Regarded as Retaliation for the Recent Abrogation of the Treaty of 1832.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—The duma has now before it a legislative proposal to provide for tariff war schedules applicable to the United States at the close of the Russo-American treaty of commerce and navigation of 1832. The measure was introduced by ex-President Guchkov and other signers representing the Octoberists and Nationalists, parties which control the majority of the duma. The bill proposes to raise existing Russian duties by 100 per cent and to impose a duty of 100 per cent on articles admitted free under the present Russian tariff.

Besides these impositions the bill proposes to levy double the gross weight of tax established by the law of June 21, 1901, on merchandise arriving by sea and to levy a double tonnage tax.

It is said that the schedules are to be applicable to all countries which do not grant to Russia the most favored nation treatment in commerce and navigation. The proposal will be submitted to a financial commission.

Washington.—The final act in the abrogation of the Russian treaty of navigation and commerce, the so-called passport treaty, was performed when President Taft signed the Lodge resolution.

The treaty will continue in effect automatically until January 1, 1913. Meanwhile efforts will be made to negotiate a new treaty eliminating the cause of friction which led to the termination of the old one.

ATWOOD MAKES NEW RECORD

Aviator Exceeds by Fifteen Miles Longest Previous Flight Made in Hydroaeroplane.

Providence, R. I.—Harry N. Atwood, the Boston aviator, established a new aerial record when he flew 130 miles from Point of Pines, Mass., to the waters of Narragansett bay in a hydro-aeroplane. He flew over Boston harbor and Bingham to the Massachusetts south shore and skirting along the side of Cape Cod bay, passed over the new Cape Cod canal and crossed Buzzard's bay into Rhode Island.

Atwood says his flight exceeds by 15 miles the longest previous hydro-aeroplane trip.

ACCUSED PASTOR CUTS SELF

Drastric Operation Saves Life of Rev. Richeson, Held for Murder of Girl.

Boston.—Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson, awaiting trial on January 15 on an indictment charging him with murder in the first degree by administering cyanide of potassium to Avis Linell of Hyannis in Boston on October 15, seriously injured himself in his cell at the Charles street jail with a piece of tin from a marmalade can.

It is believed that Richeson will recover unless blood poisoning should set in and that he will be able to be in court on January 15 when he is to be called for trial.

To Lock Out 160,000 Men.

Manchester, England.—The committee of the Lancashire Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' association at a meeting here decided to lock out all the workers in the mills belonging to members of the federation. No fewer than 160,000 operatives are involved.

President of Ecuador Dead.

Guayaquil, Ecuador.—President Emilio Estrada of Ecuador died suddenly here. He had been in office less than a year.

NO HARD PROBLEM TO SOLVE

Bellboy's Suggestion Would Seem to Be Natural Way to Get Around Situation.

The Englishman who has been wearing a top hat and a frock coat impressed all who saw him with his distinguished appearance as he strolled about with an expansive air in one of the more expensive hotels. On Wednesday morning he came up to a clerk.

"I would like to have a shirt laundered," he said. "I must have it back by five o'clock."

The clerk told him that the time was unusually short, but he would do what he could, and the shirt was delivered on time.

He came down Thursday morning and said he wanted another shirt laundered, but that this one must be back by two o'clock in the afternoon. The clerk said that would be too short a time. The Briton grew angry and demanded to see the proprietor. He got as far as the bell boy captain, to whom he protested that he would not stand for such treatment. The bell boy suggested the purchase of a third shirt.—New York Sun.

BURNING ITCH WAS CURED

"I deem it my duty to tell about a cure that the Cuticura Soap and Ointment have made on myself. My trouble began in spotsches breaking out right in the edge of my hair on the forehead, and spread over the front part of the top of my head from ear to ear, and over my ears which caused a most fearful burning itch, or eczema."

"For three years I had this terrible breaking out on my forehead and scalp. I tried our family doctor and he failed to cure it. Then I tried the Cuticura Soap and Ointment and used them for two months with the result of a complete cure. Cuticura Soap and Ointment should have the credit due, and I have advised a lot of people to use them." (Signed) C. D. Tharrington, Creek, N. C., Jan. 25, 1911.

Itching Scalp—Hair Fell Out.

"I will say that I have been suffering with an itching on my scalp for the past few years. My hair fell out in spots all over my head. My scalp started to trouble me with sores, then the sores healed up, and crusts formed on the top. Then the hair fell out and left me three bald spots the shape of a half dollar. I went to more than one doctor, but could not get any relief, so I started to use the Cuticura Remedies. I tried one bar of Cuticura Soap and some Cuticura Ointment, and felt relieved right away. Now the bald spots have disappeared, and my hair has grown, thanks to the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I highly recommend the Cuticura Remedies to all that are suffering with scalp trouble." (Signed) Samuel Stern, 234 Floyd St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1911. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 9 K, Boston.

Turkish Medicines.

Old-fashioned physicians have plenty of reliable remedies for cholera. An agate in the pocket and a hyacinth on the neck are much esteemed, but the bone of a dead child carried in the pocket is nearly as efficacious. Cholera, we learn, is caused by the moon. Therefore drink decoctions of laurel while Mars or Mercury is in the ascendant, since these planets are unfriendly to the moon. We are glad to know this, as we have always had our doubts about the moon.

The Chicago fire could have been prevented with one pail of water, but the water was not handy. Keep a bottle of Hamline Wizard Oil handy and prevent the fiery pains of inflammation.

India's Garrison.

India is garrisoned by 319,000 men, whose duty is to protect a territory of 1,772,000 square miles.

Dr. Pierce's Peppermint, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Do not gripe.

The miserablest day we live there's many a better thing to do than dying.—Darley.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, always pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Most women like the villana better than the hero.

Don't Persecute Your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal, harsh, unnecessary. Try

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowels. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, indigestion, as millions know. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature

Wm. Wood

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KEITH OF THE BORDER

A TALE OF THE PLAINS

By RANDALL PARRISH
AUTHOR OF MY LADY OF THE SOUTH
WHEN WILDERNESS WAS KING, ETC., ETC.
ILLUSTRATIONS BY DEARBORN MELVILLE

SYNOPSIS.

Jack Keith, a Virginian, now a border plainsman, is looking for rooming parties of savages. He sees a wagon team at full gallop pursued by men on horseback. When Keith reaches the wagon the raiders have massacred two men and departed. He searches the victims' pockets and finds a letter from a woman named Hope. Keith is arrested at Carson City, charged with the murder of a man named Black Bart. A negro companion in his cell named Ned tells him that he knew the Keiths in Virginia. Ned says one of the murdered men was John Sibley, the other Gen. Willis Waite, formerly a Confederate officer. The plainsman and Ned escape, and later the fugitives come upon a cabin and find its occupants to be a young girl, whom Keith thinks he saw at Carson City. The girl explains that she is in search of a brother, who had deserted from the army, and that a Mr. Hawley induced her to come to the cabin while he sought her brother. Hawley appears, and Keith in hiding recognizes him as Black Bart. There is a terrific battle in the darkened room in which Keith is victor. Horrors are appropriated, and the girl who says that her name is Hope, joins in the escape. Keith explains his situation and the fugitives make for Fort Larned, where the girl is left with the hotel landlady. Miss Hope tells that she is the daughter of General Waite. Keith meets an old friend, Dr. Fairbairn. Keith meets the brother of Hope Waite, under the assumed name of Fred Willoughby, and becomes convinced that Black Bart has some plot involving the girl. Hope learns that Gen. Waite was thought murdered, is at Sheridan, and goes there, where she is mistaken for Christie MacLaird, the Carson City singer. Keith meets the real Christie MacLaird and finds that Black Bart has convinced her that there is a mystery in her life which he is going to turn to her advantage. The plainsman tells Hope Waite of her resemblance to Christie MacLaird.

CHAPTER XXIII.—(Continued.)

Keith's eyes lifted to her face, his ears quick to detect the undertone to her voice.

"Interesting? yes, for I was seeking after information, and met with some success. As to the other question, I am not sure whether I admire the lady or not. She is bright, pretty, and companionable, and in spite of her profession, at heart, I believe, a good woman. But really, Miss Hope, I was too deeply immersed in my purpose to give her personality much consideration. Among other things we spoke of you."

"Of me? Why?"

"I told her something of our adventures together; of how both Hawley and I had been confused. She was anxious to learn who you were, but unfortunately, I have never, even yet, heard your name."

"You have not?"

"No; I left you at Fort Larned believing you Christie MacLaird—supposing it your stage name, of course—and was confirmed in this belief by finding in the holster of the saddle you had been riding an envelope bearing that address."

"I remember; it contained the note the man brought to me from Hawley; he had written it that way." She crossed the room, sinking down into a chair facing him. "And you have actually confused me with Christie MacLaird all this while? Have never known who I was?"

He shook his head.

"I told you to call me Hope; that is my name—I am Hope Waite."

"Waite?" he leaned forward, startled by the possibility—"not—not?"

"Yes," she burst in, holding out her hands, clasping the locket, "and this was my father's; where did you get it?"

He took the trinket from her, turning it over in his fingers. Little by little the threads of mystery were being unraveled, yet, even now, he could not see very far. He looked up from the locket into her questioning face.

"Did I not tell you? No; then it was an oversight. This was about the throat of one of the men I buried at Cimmaron Crossing, but—but, Hope, it was not your father."

"I know," her voice choking slightly. "Mrs. Murphy found that out; that is why I am here. I heard my father came to Sheridan, and I wanted you to help me find him."

He was thinking and did not answer at once, and she went on in some alarm.

"Do you know anything about him, Captain Keith? Where is he? Why is he here? Don't be afraid to tell me."

He pressed the locket back into her hand, retaining the latter, unresisted, within his own.

"I have not seen your father, Hope, but he was certainly here a few days ago, for Fairbairn met him. They were together in the army. I am going to tell you all I know—it seems to be a tangled web, but the ends must be somewhere, although, I confess, I am all at sea."

He told it slowly and simply, bringing forth his earlier suspicion, and how he had stumbled upon facts apparently confirming them. He related her father's robbery, his loss of valuable papers, and the conversation between Hawley and Scott which led to the suspicion that these same papers had fallen into the hands of the former, and were the basis of his plot. Hope listened, breathless with interest, her widely opened eyes filled with wonder. As he concluded speaking, she burst forth:

"But I don't understand in the least,

Captain Keith. Why did this man Hawley send me to the Salt Fork?"

"He thought he was dealing with Christie MacLaird. He had some reason for getting her away; getting her where he could exercise influence over her."

"Yes—yes; but who is she?"

"That is what makes the matter so hard to unravel. She doesn't even know herself. Hawley is going to take advantage of her ignorance in this respect, and convince her that she is the person he wishes her to represent—but who is the person? If we knew that we might block the game."

Both sat silent, striving to figure out some reasonable explanation.

"Do you know of any special papers your father carried?" he asked.

"No; none outside his business agreements."

"Has any one ever disappeared connected with your family? Did you have an older sister?"

"Fred and I were the only children. Why should you ask that question?"

"Because something of that nature would seem to be the only rational explanation. Your brother must have told Hawley something—some family secret—which he felt could be utilized to his own advantage. Then he saw your picture, and was immediately reminded of the remarkable resemblance between you and Christie MacLaird. Evidently this discovery fitted into his plan, and made it possible for him to proceed. He has been trying ever since to get an interview with the woman, to sound her, and find out what he can do with her. He has written letters, sufficiently ex-

bring him here. He would tell you whatever it was he told Hawley, and that will give us the clue."

He picked up his hat from the table, but she rose to her feet, holding forth her hands.

"I cannot thank you enough, Captain Keith," she exclaimed frankly. "You are doing so much, and with no personal interest—"

"Oh, but I have."

The long lashes dropped over the brown eyes.

"What do you mean?"

"That I have a personal interest—in you, Hope."

She stood silent, her bosom rising and falling to rapid breathing.

"You don't mind my calling you Hope? I haven't got used to Miss Waite yet."

Her eyes met his swiftly.

"Of course not. Such ceremony would be foolish after all you have done for me. Do—do you call her Christie?"

He laughed, clasping her hands closer.

"I assure you no—she is strictly Miss MacLaird, and," solemnly, "shall be to the end of the chapter."

"Oh, well, I didn't care, only that was what you called her when you were telling me what she said. Are you going?"

"Yes, to find Fred; the sooner we can get this straightened out, the better."

CHAPTER XXIV.

A Mistake in Assassination.
Let his future be what it might,
Jack Keith would never again forget



Keith Saw the Man Go Down in a Heap.

piffet to make it clear his scheme is based upon a will drawn, as he claims, by Christie's grandfather. No doubt by this time he has fully convinced the girl that she is the rightful heiress to property—as he stated to Scott—valued at over a million dollars. That's a stake worth fighting for, and these two will make a hard combination. He's got the papers, or claims to have, and they must be the ones stolen from your father. I have been trusting you might know something in your family history which would make it all plain."

"But I do not," decisively. "You must believe me; not so much as a hint of any secret has ever reached me. There are only the four of us, Father, Mother, Fred, and I. I am sure there can be no secret; nothing which I would not know. Perhaps, if I could see Miss MacLaird—"

"I am convinced that would be useless," he interrupted, rising, and pacing across the floor. "If Hawley has convinced her of the justice of her claim, he will also have pledged her to secrecy. He is working out of sight like a mole, for he knows the fraud, and will never come to the surface until everything is in readiness. I know a better way; I'll find Fred, and

the girl who held the door open for his passage with one hand, her other clasped in his. Interested before, yet forcing himself into indifference now that he knew who she really was, the man made full surrender. It was a struggle that kept him from clasping the slender figure in his arms, and pouring forth the words of tenderness which he sternly choked back. This was neither the time, nor the place, yet his eyes must have spoken, for Hope's glance fell, and her cheeks grew crimson.

"I do not need to pledge you to return this time, do I?" she questioned, her voice trembling.

"No," he answered, "nor any time again."

The hall was deserted, but a few men loitered in the office. Keith recognized none of the faces, and did not stop to make any inquiries of the clerk. It was growing dark, the lights already burning, and from the plashing of drops on the window, it must be raining outside. Hawley would surely have ended his call upon Miss MacLaird long before this, and left the hotel. However interesting his communication might have proven, she must fill her evening engagement at the Trocadero, and would require time

for supper and rest. As to the result of that interview there could be little doubt. Providing the gambler possessed the proper papers he would have small difficulty in convincing the girl that she was indeed the one sought. Keith had probed sufficiently into her mind to feel assured that her inclination was to side with Hawley. Under all the circumstances this was natural enough, and he did not blame her.

He glanced into the bar-room as he passed, not in any anticipation, but merely from the vigilance which becomes second nature upon the frontier. Hawley stood leaning against the bar, where he could see any one passing through the hall. The eyes of the two men met, but the gambler never moved, never changed his attitude, although Keith noted that his right hand was hidden beneath the skirts of his long coat. The plainsman drew back, facing his enemy, until he reached the outer door. There was a sneer on Hawley's dark sinister face like an invitation, but a memory of the girl he had just left, and her dependence upon him, caused Keith to avoid an encounter.

He would fight this affair out in a different way. As the door opened and he slipped forth into the gloom, he brushed against a man apparently just entering. The gleam of light fell for an instant upon the face of the other—it was Scotty with the red moustache.

They had been watching for him then—what for? Hawley on the inside, and this man Scott without, were waiting to determine when he left the hotel; would probably dog his footsteps to discover where he went. Keith loosened his revolver, so as to be assured he could draw quickly, and slipped back into the shadow of the steps, his eyes on the door of the hotel. There was a cold, drizzly rain falling, the streets almost deserted, appearing sullen and miserable where the lights shone forth through saloon windows. One or two men, seeking supper, coat collars turned up and hats drawn low over their eyes, climbed the rickety steps and went in, but no one came out. Perhaps he was mistaken as to the purpose of those fellows; they may have desired merely to know when he left, or Scott's return just at that moment might have been an accident. To be sure, the hotel possessed a back exit, but he could not cover both ends of the building, and must take his chances. It was too wet and disagreeable to remain crouched there, now that it was evident there was no intention of following him. With hand on the butt of his gun, suspicious and watchful, yet with scarcely a faster beat to his heart, Keith straightened up, and began splashing his way through the mud down the street. He knew where Willoughby would be most likely found at this hour—with cronies at the "Tenderfoot"—and he meant to discover the boy, and make him confess to Hope the truth. Matters had now reached a point where longer delay was dangerous.

Sheridan was seemingly dead, the long street silent, gloomy, black, except for those streams of saloon light shining across pools of water. A few wanderers ploughed through the mud, dim uncertain shapes appearing and vanishing in the gloom. He had gone a block and over, the struggle against the elements leaving him forgetful of all else, when a man reeled out of some dimly lit shack to his right, and staggered drunkenly forward a few feet in advance. He could barely distinguish the fellow's outlines, giving little thought to the occurrence, for the way was unusually black along there, the saloon opposite having shades drawn. Suddenly a flash of red fire spurted into the night, with a sharp report. It was so close at hand it blinded him, and he flung up one arm over his eyes, and yet, in that single instant, he perceived the whole picture as revealed by the red flame. He saw the man in front go down in a heap, the projection of the building from behind which the shot came, the end of a wagon sticking forth into the street which had concealed the assassin. The blinding flash, the shock of that sudden discharge, for a moment held him motionless; then he leaped forward, revolver in hand, sprang around the end of the wagon, and rushed down the dark alley between two buildings. He could see nothing, but some one was running recklessly ahead of him, and he fired in the direction of the sound, the leaping spurt of flame yielding a dim outline of the fugitive. Three times he pressed the trigger; then there was nothing to shoot at—the fellow had faded away into the black void of prairie. Keith stood there baffled, staring about into the gloom, the smoking revolver in his hand. The sound of men's voices behind was all that reached him, and feeling the uselessness of further pursuit, he retraced his way back through the narrow passage.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Love understands love; it needs no talk.—F. R. Havergal.

YIELDS TO RUSSIA

PERSIA CONCEDES ALL POINTS IN ULTIMATUM OF CZAR'S GOVERNMENT.

MEANS OUSTING OF SHUSTER

Severe Fighting Occurs in Streets of Tabriz and Resht, With Heavy Losses of Life and Property—Historic Citadel Is Bomarded.

Teheran.—The Persian cabinet notified the Russian ambassador, M. Poklevski-Kozell of the government's intention to accede to all the demands of the Russian ultimatum.

Official notices were posted throughout the city admonishing the people to abstain from holding political meetings without police.

London.—The British foreign office received official confirmation from the British minister at Teheran that Persia had yielded before the Russian threats and had granted all the demands contained in the Russian ultimatum of November 29.

It is believed in official circles that Russia's demand that the appointment of foreign advisers to the Persian government should hereafter be subject to Russian and British approval has been found, with slight modifications, agreeable to both parties.

St. Petersburg.—Persia yielded to every point contained in the Russian ultimatum, including the dismissal of W. Morgan Shuster, the American treasurer general.

The foreign office was officially notified of this decision by the charge d'affaires, who had an audience with M. Sazonoff, the foreign secretary.

The fighting at Tabriz was more severe than at first reported. The battle was waged in the streets all day, resulting in heavy losses on both sides and much damage to property. The historic old citadel was bombarded.

In the battle fought at Resht, 16 miles northwest of Enzeli, on the Caspian sea, the Cossacks drove the Persians out of their position, inflicting heavy losses. The Persians are reported to have begun both battles.

The Russian ultimatum, to the terms of which Persia has now acceded, demanded, besides the dismissal of Mr. Shuster, an apology from the Persian government on account of its "interference with the property of Persians under Russian protection" and also the payment of an indemnity to Russia for the expenditure she had incurred in sending troops into Persian territory.

WOMEN MEET SUDDEN DEATH

Martha Baker, Painter, Dies Under Knife—Overdose of Morphine Kills Margaret Potter, Authoress.

Chicago.—Martha Baker, declared by Sorolla, the famous Spanish artist, to be the greatest miniature painter of modern times, died here at Hahnemann hospital of peritonitis superinduced by an operation for appendicitis.

Scarcely was the news of her death known when the newspapers announced the sudden death at the Chicago Beach hotel of Margaret Horton Potter, the brilliant and gifted novelist, recently divorced from John Donald Black.

Thought at first to have been a victim of heart trouble, an inquest developed the fact that Mrs. Potter died from morphine poisoning.

Both women were known all over the world—Miss Baker for the work of her brush, Mrs. Potter for the work of her pen. Both were members of prominent families and both placed their art above everything else.

DECREE FOR MME. LANGEVIN

Wife of French Professor Granted Divorce Because Husband Was Guilty of "Grave Injuries."

Paris.—Mme. Langevin was granted a separation from her husband, M. Paul Langevin, whose name was associated with that of Mme. Curie in a series of recently published love letters. The text of the judges' decision does not mention the name of Mms. Curie, but states that the petition of Mme. Langevin for a separation is granted because Professor Langevin had abandoned the conjugal domicile "under conditions injurious to his wife," and also because it appeared from the documents submitted to the court that Professor Langevin had been guilty of "grave injuries" toward his wife.

Wabash in Receivers' Hands.

St. Louis.—F. A. Delano, Edward H. Pryor and William K. Bixby were appointed receivers for the Wabash railroad by Judge Adams of the United States circuit court, in answer to a petition filed by the Westinghouse Air Brake company. Each of the receivers is required to give bonds in the sum of \$300,000.

Miss Pulitzer Is Bride.

New York.—Miss Edith Louise Pulitzer, daughter of Joseph Pulitzer, who died aboard his yacht at Charleston, S. C., two months ago, became the bride of William Scoville Moore, son of Maj. Clement C. Moore.

Italians Killed in Battle.

Tripoli.—Three battalions of Italian troops advancing to the interior from Alzira were attacked on Tuesday by a band of Arab horsemen and in the battle that followed six Italians were killed and 78 wounded.

THRONE IS DOOMED

LEGATE SAYS ONLY REPUBLIC WILL SATISFY PEOPLE.

Consuls of Six Foreign Powers Present Note to Peace Conference at Shanghai.

Shanghai.—"I am convinced that the abdication of the emperor and the establishment of a republic is the only thing that will satisfy the people of China and prevent further wholesale shedding of blood." This statement was made by Tank Shao-Yi, representative of Yuan Shi Kai, the premier, after the session of the peace conference.

"Peking is not aware of the depth or extent of popular feeling in the south," said he. "Even I, although somewhat prepared, am astonished to find such a change from an attitude of patient forbearance to dogged patriotic determination. It now appears certainly too late to save the dynasty."

The note from the foreign powers, comprising the United States, Great Britain, Japan, Germany, France and Russia, was presented to the representatives of the imperial Chinese government and the revolutionists by the consular corps. The consuls drove first in an imposing carriage to the house of Tang Shao Yi and then to the residence of Wu Ting Fang. The scene was very impressive as the note was read separately to the two leading figures in the negotiations and the reply of each, indicating that peace was uppermost, was heard.

GARY OFFICIAL IS GUILTY

Alderman Gibson Is Convicted of Taking Money From Contractor Who Wanted Franchise.

Hammond, Ind.—Alderman Walter Gibson of Gary, charged with soliciting and accepting a bribe in the passage of the Dean heating franchise in Gary, was found guilty by a jury in the Lake circuit court at Crown Point after the panel had been out for fifteen minutes. Only one ballot was taken. Gibson's counsel made a motion for a new trial.

The trial has lasted two weeks and Gibson was ensnared in a powerful net of evidence. Five other city officials of Gary, including Mayor Knotts, are yet to be tried on the bribery charges. C. B. Williston, city engineer, accused of bribery, was tried at Valparaiso recently and the jury disagreed, the vote being 7 to 5 in favor of his conviction. Alderman Anthony Baukus, one of the accused, has fled from Gary. Alderman D. Syzmanski will be the next of the aldermen to be put on trial. Mayor Thomas E. Knotts will be tried last.

STORAGE MEN PLAN "KILLING"

Three Hundred Million Dozen of Eggs Are Held in New York for Higher Prices.

New York.—The extreme high price of eggs—a figure beyond anything ever known in New York at this season of the year—was partly explained by the statement that there are 300,000,000 dozen eggs in cold storage here upon which the owners hope to make a "killing." It is believed the cold storage trust will still further advance the price of eggs in the next two months, as the speculators are hurrying to make their "pile" before April 15, when the Brennen cold storage bill requires that all foodstuffs that have been in storage ten months shall be condemned.

MAKES PAINT FROM CACTUS

Luther Burbank Startles Fruit Growers' Convention by Announcement of Wonderful Discovery.

Santa Rosa, Cal.—Luther Burbank, the world famous horticulturist, startled the California fruit growers' convention by announcing a wonderful discovery in the further use of his spineless cactus, which bids fair to revolutionize the paint, whitewash and automobile tire industries. Mr. Burbank said he is now negotiating with one of the largest paint houses in the world to supply it with cactus leaves for paint purposes.

"One leaf," said he, "will make ten gallons of paint."

FOUR SLAYERS GIVEN STAY

Governor Deneen Reprieves Young Men Who Murdered Fred W. Guelzow at Chicago.

Chicago.—The four slayers of Fred W. Guelzow, Jr., a truck farmer, who was murdered at Lincoln and Peterson avenues October 20, who were sentenced to be hanged December 22, were granted a reprieve until February 15 by Governor Deneen and the board of pardons.

The men who were to have been hanged are Ewald and Frank Shillawski, brothers, and Philip Sommerling and Thomas Schultz.

Will Tax Risk Dividends.

Washington.—Commissioner of Internal Revenue Cahell decided that the dividends paid by mutual and "participating" insurance companies to their policy holders are subject to assessment as income under the corporation tax law.

King Bags Three Tigers.

Allahabad.—King George bagged three tigers and three rhinoceroses at the first shoot in the big game hunt in Nepal, which is considered a record for royal hunters.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1911

NICKNAMES ON THE OCEAN

Tradition Governs Them Among
American and English Sailors
and They Never Alter.

In the American and English navies, as well as in the merchant marines, are found nicknames that have been in use since before men dreamed that there was land on the other side of the western ocean. Tradition, most inflexible of all rules, governs them, and they never alter, whether the ship clears from the Golden Gate or from London Docks. Some of the nicknames are of obvious origin; others seem to gain force by their apparent lack of reason.

For instance, why should all men named Wright be called "Shiner"? Clark is invariably "Nobby"; Green is "Jimmy"; and a White is a "Knock-er." "Spud" Murphy explains itself, as does "Dusty" Miller. "Lofty" and "Shorty" do not need to present cards to their mates when they sign on, and it is not worth while for the brunet sailor to resent it when a friendly chap calls him a "Nigger"—he can't whip the entire crew, one after the other.

The rigid forms of the quarterdeck do not hold during the watch below, and the captain is the "Skipper," and the first lieutenant is familiarly "Jimmy the One." On fighting ships the gunnery lieutenant is "Gunnery Jack," or more briefly "Guns"; the torpedo lieutenant, "Torpedo Jack" or "Sparks"; and the navigating officer, "The Navy."

Even a landlubber would know that "Tommy Pipes" was the boatswain, "Chips" the carpenter, "Jimmy Hungs" the cooper, and "Sails" the sailmaker.—The Sunday Magazine.

HE LENDS MONEY ON ANIMALS

Dr. Martin Potter Takes Strange
Pledges—How One of Them
Bounced Him.

Not even the author of the "Club of Strange Trades" conceived of an odder means of livelihood than that of Dr. Martin Potter, says the New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Times-Star. He runs an animal pawnshop. If you have a lion that you don't need as badly as you need the money, or want to soak a trained bear for a few weeks, or put up an elephant until you hear from home, go around to Dr. Potter. He'll loan you the money against your live stock and he will not charge you any interest. But you'll have to pay the board of your pledge. "I just drifted into the business," said Dr. Potter. "I started out to furnish trained animals to shows. I've rented everything to showmen from a troupe of thoroughbred horses to a red-eyed Numidian lion. By and by I found that I had to lend money now and then to my patrons and take their stock in pledge. It was a necessity of the business, but now I like it."

His stables contain elephants and camels—if you're a regular showman you'll say camel—and monkeys and a dozen sorts of dogs and all varieties of the cat tribe and the deuce knows what. And his proudest boast is that he was never stuck but once. "Fellow borrowed \$20 from me on a trick dog," said he. "Finest dog I ever saw. I'd have loaned \$100 on him as easy. But I wasn't shown all that dog's tricks by his owner. That night I found that he had been trained to unlatch the door and get out—and his owner had not trained him to come back."

WHAT HORSE-POWER MEANS

Example of Great Liner's Turbine Engines Given to Explain the Common Phrase.

In connection with steamship propulsion the average man is apt to speak very glibly of so many hundred or thousand horse-power. But it is extremely doubtful if one person in a hundred really has a due appreciation of what the phrase actually means. On this point some very interesting remarks were made by John Heck, the Glasgow engineer surveyor.

He said that, calculating the strength of twelve men to be equal to one horse-power, it would require \$40,000 men to produce as much energy as the 70,000 horse-power developed by the turbine machinery of the express Cunarder Lusitania. Then if the men were to work on the eight hour day system those figures would give a total of 2,520,000, that being the number of men whose strength would be necessary to drive the vessel across the Atlantic ocean. So it would take all the men in Scotland to supply the energy produced all the day round by the wonderful turbine machinery of this great ship.—Railway and Locomotive Engineer.

Weighty Trivialities.
Little things mean so much to women. Some men forget.—Rowland Morris

GLORY ANN

By Louise Merrifield

(Copyright, 1911, by Associated Literary Press)

"If it wasn't for Glory Ann, I'd die peaceful like and calm," old Mrs. Salisbury had said over and over for years, whether she took time to consider her golden egg that had turned into so comely a chick. "But nobody knows the awful feeling of responsibility that comes when you've got a girl poet in the family." "I always kind of liked good poetry," Mr. Salisbury would put in soothingly, swinging one foot back and forth as he smoked in the rocker by the window. "I could swing out 'Casablanca' with any one when I was as old as Glory there."

"Now, father, don't bolster Glory up in her nonsense. She's made up poetry ever since she could climb the big pine, and swing up and down on its branches when the wind blew. And she can't cook, nor sew, nor plan ahead, nor do anything like girls should that expect to marry and settle down some day."

"I'll never settle down," Glory Ann put in, mischievously. "Father's going to hand over the pine grove to me, and the hill pasture, and I'm going to raise Christmas trees and Angora goats, and write poetry all my life, mother dear."

"Will the good Lord ever bless such a combination?" asked Mrs. Salisbury, plaintively.

"If he don't he'll bless Glory Ann anyhow, so don't fret, Lyddy," the old man laughed.

So Glory Ann was allowed to write her poetry, and ramble over the hills she loved, and grow as tall and sweet and strong as one of the wild flowers themselves. Dreams came to her, but not of fame or wealth. She knew her voice was not one of might, only that its message was true. She never planned to go out into the world on a wild goose chase after fortune's flying heels. It was enough to stay near her pine grove, and be free to sing when the call came to her.

"They don't pay much, seems to me," her mother would say, but the

"All the season. I'll be home in November, and I don't have to leave until March, when we fit out the boats."

"March?" Her eyes questioned his quickly. "It's only December now." "Are you glad, Glory?" he bent over her with swift eagerness. "I thought maybe we could be married by Christmas, and I'd buy that hill lot and pine grove you like so from your father, and we'd build the nest there. You can see the straits from that hill, dear, and we'd manage to send out signals to each other. I'd pass through them every week. And you could keep on writing poetry if you wanted to. But if you say the word, I'll keep away from you. I can take the navy examinations next, and then I guess I'd never come back."

There was a dead silence. Glory had stopped short. Poetry seemed a very small matter somehow in the general scheme of life at that moment. There was only Dave's face, with the clear light in his eyes as they looked down into her own.

"And you want me to tell you—" "Glory Ann, you'll catch cold out there with the frost coming," called Mrs. Salisbury shrilly from the porch. "Come in and sit by the fire."

"In a minute, mother," Glory Ann replied, clearly.

"Oh, I know why you can't make up your mind, Glory," went on the boy, crushing his cap in his strong hands. "You know me too well, and I'm just Dave to you." I read the stuff you write, and all through it you keep wondering when the fellow you call your prince is coming along. If you really want to wait for him, I'll quit now, but I mean to know one way or the other for sure. I won't dangle around for years after any girl on earth while she makes up her mind. You know well enough whether you like me well enough to marry me, right now, Glory Ann."

And strangely enough, Glory Ann's glance fell at that, before the fire in the boy's eyes, as he flung out the accusation.

"So, I guess I'd better go," he added, after a pause.

Glory Ann stretched both hands out to find his in the darkness.

"Dave," she whispered, "could we build the house facing the straits? Don't all sailors' wives love to watch the ships come home?"

NOW IT'S A SLEEP FAMINE

It Is Said That Many Persons Are
Not Resting Sufficiently in This
Age of Overwork.

In the present age of overwork and artificial excitement there are numerous people who find it very difficult to get sufficient sleep.

Included in this category are those who suffer from sick headache, hysterical and neurasthenic persons, those under the influence of some obsession, and melancholic and neuro-pathic subjects of all kinds.

Sleep may be obtained by simple means. It is enough to act upon the brain by means of physical agents. The patient may be induced to fall asleep by some continuous, monotonous excitement, a prolonged use of the sense of sight, as, for instance, as fixation of some brilliant object or of the sense of hearing by means of ticking of a pendulum.

When the doctor has succeeded in making the patient fall asleep he endeavors to cause him to sleep as long as possible. This is a difficult matter in cities where noises are too intense and too varied. They do not cease even during the night, and unconsciously they recall to the nervous patient his business, his occupations and social obligations.

The physical and moral overstrains which are the inevitable consequences of our intense civilization must be counteracted by sleep, while repairing the nervous waste will also strengthen and temper the nervous energy.

For this purpose scientific methods are being devised and applied in the establishment of homes for treatment by means of a sleep "cure" remote from towns. Dr. Felix Regnault in an excellent article on this subject, from which the information here given is extracted, says the European edition of the New York Herald, speaks in the highest terms of a sanitarium founded for the purpose by Dr. Lemesle of Loches.

Milking by Electricity.

We have had milking machines for some while; now comes the electric machine which jealously watches the milk from cow to pail, from pail to dairy, from dairy to sterilizer, from sterilizer to separator, from separator to church, from churn to refrigerator, neatly packed up as germless butter.

You press a button. Four cows are electrically milked simultaneously, and all this happens. And not a germ, not a molecule of contamination. This is an era of hard choices for the man who loves health and beauty equally. The farmyard of the future is not an inspiring speculation, but the most aesthetic person cannot preserve a blind eye to the sediment in his glass of milk.

Nature Anticipates Art.

The remains of the mastodon," said the scientist in the museum, "were found buried in an iceberg." "H'm," responded the man from Chicago. "That cold storage idea isn't so new, after all."

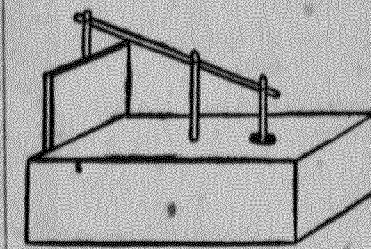
His Choice.

City Guest (at breakfast)—"What fresh fowl have you?" Waitress—Apple sass, currant jelly and prunes.—Harper's Bazar.

OLD-FASHIONED RABBIT TRAP

Can Be Made by Any Boy Handy
With Tools Inside Half an Hour
and It Never Fails to Work.

Make a box with a sliding door to work up and down easily. Run a stringer over the center peg and fasten the trigger which has a little notch in it to hook behind the top board and



Old-Fashioned Rabbit Trap.

to hold up the trap-door. When the rabbit gnaws at the bait he pushes the trigger back, which slides through the hole and lets the slide-door fall. This can be made out of any strong box by a boy who is handy with tools in half an hour and it never fails to work.

A Handy Diagram.

Where different varieties of apples are stored together in the same pit, or, if several sorts of vegetables are buried together, keep a diagram of the pit, something like this:

Ben Jonathan Willow Pippin Davis Twig

By this plan when fruit is wanted in the winter, one may now exactly what part of the pit to open to secure the varieties desired.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES

It does not pay to crowd trees in planting.

Encourage the boys to kill every rabbit they can this winter.

The damage done by rabbits does not stop with the trees they girdle.

The peach and plum are short-lived trees. The pear and apple are long-lived.

Grapes are still trodden under the bare feet in many of the vineyards of Italy and Spain.

Young orchards are injured by borers, rabbits and mice and should be protected against these pests.

Preparations should now be made to protect the younger trees in the orchard from rabbits and sunscald.

Wood ashes are alkaline and not acid in any degree and are very good for strawberry and other fruit plants.

One secret of success in getting grafts is to have the scions entirely dormant when they are placed in the limbs.

A good deal depends upon what a certain market prefers, in the matter of fruit packages, as well as in fruit varieties.

Experiments have shown that peach growers should not wait until the trees leaf out before they spray with Bordeaux mixture.

The rabbit is a carrier of several parasitic diseases of animals. Like some other things they look more innocent than they are.

Frequently ornamental shrubs that are not pruned each year, as they should be in most cases, grow too tall and become obstructed and lose much of their beauty.

Keep the apples in a cool dry place until danger of freezing occurs, then move them to the cellar, but be sure to keep the cellar as cold as possible without danger of freezing.

The Roman stem apple is very easily affected with bitter rot, but this may be prevented by spraying with Bordeaux mixture or lime-sulphur solution before the apples are full grown.

AVOID DANGER FROM FROST

Formation of Ice Around Base of Trees
Keeps Ground in Frozen Condition,
Retarding Growth.

Last year there was a scarcity of fruit in the middle states because the prematurely warm weather thawed the ground and warmed the trees, causing them to blossom. This was followed by frosty weather that froze the blossoms which contained the germs necessary to produce fruit.

This is a frequent occurrence and farmers have used fires and oil stoves under the branches of the trees in their orchards to keep the blossoms from being frost-bitten.

There is danger of frost in our region until April 15 or later, and by delaying the budding these trees until that time this danger would be avoided, or there is ample time in the fall of the year for the ripening of the fruit, writes Chas. Dietz in the Chicago News.

In order to do this all that would be necessary is to scrape a small ridge of dirt about six inches high, forming a circle around the base of the tree about five feet from it. After the ground has thoroughly frozen in the latter part of January fill this bowl of space with water, which would be directly over the root of the tree. The cold weather would cause the water to become ice. Then place a layer of straw or hay over this ice. The device would keep the sun from thawing the ice, as the snow and ice ridges on the shady or north side of outcrops now show. As ice is a nonconductor of heat, this would keep the dirt around the roots and base of the tree in a frozen condition, retarding the circulation or flowing of the sap until it was thawed and warmed up. The straw or hay could be removed about April 15 with safety.

GOOD ROADS & FARM NOTES

File the crosscut saw yourself; you will thus soon save enough to buy a new saw.

Weeds crowd the cultivated plants, depriving them of light and space in both soil and air.

Clover and grass seed will nearly always do best when they can be started to early growth.

The germinating power of the middle kernels of an ear of corn is much stronger than that of the tip and butt kernels.

Experts of the department of agriculture advocate the use of lime in a limited and experimental way in every locality.

No matter whether the corn is bought or saved from your own farm it should be stored in a dry, well-ventilated place.

After growing a crop of corn, the soil is always in excellent form to absorb and retain the autumn rains and winter snows.

Alfalfa does not attain maturity until the third or fourth year; therefore, do not sow it expecting to get the best results in less time.

Corn treated with a dressing of plaster and ashes will soon show by the strong growth and the dark color of the leaf the effect of the dressing.

Keep wide paths shoveled to every outbuilding. Help to open the roads when heavy snows drift them, whether you are called out by the path-master or not.

Don't put off till spring any outside work that can be done now. Clean up the garden, haul out manure and when possible push the plowing before snow flies.

Take the frost out of your grindstone before you grind the ax, but do it gradually, and not by using too hot water. That would injure the quality of the stone.

TO KILL ROADSIDE INSECTS

Right Time to Do Work is Late in
Fall When Cold Weather Has
Set in and Vegetation Dry.

(By GEORGE H. GLITZKE.)

A great many people have the mistaken idea that the time to burn the roadside in order to kill the many insects that winter in these places, is in the early spring of the year.

If you will watch closely at such a place where the roadside has been burned in the spring you will see the insects coming out of the ground very thickly on the warm days.

This proves that the insects were not killed. Most of them are in the ground and the heat of the fire passing over them does not harm them and the trash burned from above them makes it all the easier for the insects to come forth.

While no doubt a few of them are killed the majority of them are uninjured.

The right time to burn these roadsides to do effective work is in the late fall of the year, after the cold weather has already set in and all the tender vegetation is dry.

Then, if the roadsides are burned, the insects in such places will be killed by heavy freezing, as they usually do not go very deeply into the ground but seem to depend on the covering of trash to protect them from the cold.

This is a great bit more effective in the killing of the insects than the spring burning.

Not only does the fall burning of the roadsides do good by the killing of the insects that winter there, but it also helps to keep the road in better shape by allowing less snow to collect in the drifts as it usually does in places where there is much grass and weeds.

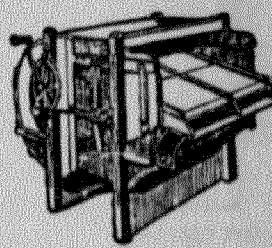
STICK TO THE FANNING MILL

By Grading Our Own Seed We Can
Materially Increase Yield of Our
Small Grain Crops.

No farmer can get any one to take the same plans in grading his seed that he would himself. Some farmers claim that it does not pay to clean grain.

It is a fact that it does not pay very large returns to clean and grade grain before selling it, but by grading our own seed we can materially increase the yield of our small grain crops.

The corn crop of this country has been increased millions of bushels by



Fanning Mill.

Intelligent seed selection. All other grain crops can be improved by grading the seed, so that only good, plump, healthy grains, free from all foul weed-seeds may be grown.

The fanning-mill, judiciously used, will do much to increase the yield of every small grain-crop and assist in keeping our fields free from noxious weeds.

It will take cockle out of wheat, buckthorn, plantain out of clover, in fact it can be adjusted so as to handle all kinds of grain and weed-seeds.

If you decide that it pays to sow good seed and to keep your fields free from noxious weeds, then do not hesitate to invest a few dollars in a fanning mill.

Said by a Cynic.

To talk really well to a woman, one has to be in love with another.—John Masfield.

Buy Your Groceries and Meats at Wendland Bros. LAKE VILLA, ILLINOIS

Fancy Groceries

Kellogg's corn flakes	8c
Uncle Sam's breakfast food	20c
Pettit John's breakfast food	12c
Shedded wheat	12c
Lima beans per can	9c
Baked " " "	9c
Pumpkins " "	9c
Dates " lb.	9c
Prunes " can	14c
Figs " "	15c
Dried Peaches per can	14c
Boneless codfish per pkg	14c
Continial oil sardines per can	4c
None such mince meat	9c
Calumet baking powder	10 and 20c

Fancy Meats

Fancy rib roast	14c
" pot "	10 to 11c
" round steak	18c
" sirloin steak	17c
" porter house steak	18c
" pork chops	15c
" " roast	14c
" " shoulder	12c
" smoked hams	15c
" smoked bacon	17c
Pure leaf lard 5-lb. pails	60c
Pure leaf lard 3-lb. pails	35c
All other Groceries and Meats at Lowest Possible Prices	

LOCAL ITEMS

Local Announcements and the Elgin Butter Market

All kinds of warm goods at Webb's. Undertaker White was in Lake Villa Tuesday.

Heavy winter pants, from \$2.00 up at Webb's.

J. R. Cribb was a Waukegan visitor Wednesday.

Robert Wilton visited in Chicago the first of the week.

Sheep skin coats, long and short—all sizes at Webb's.

Ed Edmonson of Chicago was an Antioch visitor Tuesday.

Frank Gray of Moberg, S. D., is visiting with his parents here.

J. J. Morley has sold his chicken farm north of town, to John Peska.

For Sale—Bred Plymouth Rock roosters. Mrs. Vida Hucker.

C. E. Morefield of Seward, Neb., was calling on friends here Wednesday.

Walter Christofferson is entertaining his brother Victor of Chicago this week.

Mrs. A. J. Lewis and children are visiting this week with relatives in Chicago.

Lost—a dark brown collie dog. Finder please notify Andrew Lynch, Antioch.

Miss Elsie Christofferson of Chicago visited over Christmas with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Esby left Friday evening for Colfax, Ill., for a couple of weeks visit.

I would like to balance my books for 1911. If you owe a bill don't forget it. Chase Webb.

Mrs. Geo. Conrad and children are spending this week with relatives at Highland Park.

Hall Smith of Chicago and Miss Richards of Oak Park were calling on friends here Wednesday.

The Misses Deedie and Mary Tiffany of Dekalb, are spending their Christmas vacation at home.

Mrs. W. J. White will give a dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hughes on Friday of this week.

Don't miss hearing the Olympia Quartet at the M. E. church on Monday evening, January 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben VanPatten and daughter of Aurora visited over Xmas with the former's parents.

Joe Savage, Jr., of St. Francis seminary, Milwaukee, is spending the Christmas vacation at his home here.

J. B. Burnett and Frank Huber enjoyed Christmas dinner at the home of the former's daughter at Lake Villa.

Among those from away who spent Christmas here were Harold Williams, Frank Trussell and the Misses Ruth and Elsie Williams.

Walter Taylor of Waukegan and Mrs. Marsh Taylor of Lake Bluff were Christmas guests at the home of Walter Taylor and family here.

Rev. A. O. Stixrud goes to Chicago Thursday to attend a devotional gathering of the Chicago Northern conference. Dr. Shepard will preside.

If you want a useful present for a young man or lady, one who is about through school buy an Oliver Typewriter, 17 cents per day buys one. J. C. James, Antioch, Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kelly entertained as Christmas guests their two sons Clair and Ernest also Mr. Robert Kelly and friend all of Chicago. Christmas eve was made musical by these gentlemen singing Christmas carols in front of various residences about town, an act that was thoroughly enjoyed by all thus favored.

Many men can trace the beginnings of their progress financially to their ability to lay their hands on a few hundred dollars promptly. Doubtless you can recall instances when such an amount would have meant a great deal to you. Have a savings account in the State Bank of Antioch and by a little effort you can accumulate a balance big enough to give you a start when the right chance comes. We add three per cent interest to your savings.

B. F. Van Patten has traded his property on Main street to a Mr. Bruckner for a 185 acre farm with stock, at Necedah, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Van Patten expect to remove to their new home as soon as they can make preparations to leave. While their many friends here regret their departure they wish them well in their new home. Mr. Bruckner, a former Chicagoan, is planning to return to his native city, and will hold his property here as an investment.

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Fur coats worth the money at Webb's. Heavy, all wool underwear—all sizes at Webb's.

Arthur Herman of Evanston spent Christmas with relatives here.

Miss Maude Brogan of Kenosha spent Christmas with Antioch relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Doyle are spending the holidays with relatives in Chicago.

Miss Lillie Watson of Waukegan, is spending her weeks vacation at her home here.

Eugene Clark has purchased Walter Palmer's farm, east of Loon Lake, consideration \$10,000.

Walter Palmer has purchased the Linnereau house and lot north of town consideration \$2,650.

Gage Williams of Indianapolis, Ind., spent over Christmas at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. Todd Webb of Crystal Falls, Mich., visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Webb's last of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Bowers and son Richard of Cleveland, Ohio, were guests of W. H. Kelly and family Christmas.

If you know yourself to be indebted to Chase Webb call and settle by Jan. 1st as I wish to balance my books.

Celebrate New Year's by hearing the Olympia Quartet at the M. E. church, Jan. 1, 1912. One of the best colored quartets on the platform.

The Ladies Aid society will hold its next regular meeting on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 3. Everyone invited. Ida Osmond, Secretary.

There will be a basket social at the Emmon's school on Friday night, Dec. 29. A bus will leave William's Store at eight o'clock. Miss Hazel Tiffany, teacher.

Robert Wallace and daughter Miss Jessie of Chicago and son William of Templeton, Wis., spent Christmas with the former's sister Mrs. A. G. Watson and family.

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Any old kind of warm mittens at Webb's.

We wish you all a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Mrs. Roy Fairman spent Sunday with her sister at Grayslake.

For Rent—5 room Cottage, large lot, village water in house. J. C. James.

Harvey Watson of Rockefeller spent Christmas with his parents here.

Elsworth Shannon of Oak Park spent Christmas at his home at Channel Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Cubbon visited relatives at Spring Grove over Christmas.

Mrs. Geo. Kahaupt and daughter Viola are visiting relatives in Milwaukee and Jackson, Wisconsin.

Mrs. Adams and daughter Miss Ethel and son Horace of Ingleside visited at the Chas. Darby home over Christmas.

I will dispose of my entire line of trimmed hats below cost for cash. This offer holds good for one month only. Miss Addie Schaffer.

For cut flowers or design work call on G. E. Webb, Racket Store. He will save you money. The Meredith Flower and Vegetable Co. Libertyville, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Waterman and Frank Waterman of Milwaukee also Mrs. Himman of Chicago were the guests of J. H. Goodrich and family over Christmas.

See Alden, Bidding & Co. for any thing in music. Pianos, phonographs and records. Two stores, 473 Market street, Kenosha, and 209 N. Genesee street, Waukegan. For piano tuning send to us.

Mrs. Paige Perkinson and sons also Dora VanDuser of Onarga, Ill., visited their parents the past week. They will visit their sister Mrs. R. M. Guest at Kenosha also friends in Chicago on their return home.

Annual Insurance Meeting.
The annual meeting of the Millburn Insurance Company will be held in the lower room of the Masonic hall at Millburn, Ill., on Saturday, January 6th, 1912 at 10:30 a. m., to receive the official report of the company, to attend to any business that can be properly brought before the meeting, for the election of all officers. Members please attend.
J. A. Thain Sec'y. 17w2

The Rev. H. R. Hicks 1912 Almanac.
Before the great Drouth of 1901, the Hicks Almanac gave timely warning. For over two years prior to 1911, the Hicks Almanacs again sounded a warning of drouth danger. And so for forty years this same friend of all the people has steadfastly refused the offers of speculators and continued to warn the public of the coming dangers of storm and weather. As they should have done, the people have nobly stood by Professor Hicks, their faithful public servant, who has grown old in their service. Send only one dollar to Word and Works Publishing Company, 3401 Franklin Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, and get his Magazine and Almanac both for one year. The Almanac alone, a fine book of 150 pages, is only 35c by mail. Let everybody respond and receive the warnings of our National Seer for the coming year.

SMOKING BY THE SMALL BOY
How the Question Was Smoothly and Easily Settled by One Wise Father.

"The question of smoking came up early in our family. Lawrence has always been greatly attracted by what he considers many accomplishments. If he had been brought up in a Puritan atmosphere, he would have sown an abundant crop of wild oats—no great to him is the glamour of the forbidden thing. If it savors of fashion or luxury, it becomes almost irresistible.

"He was only fourteen when we noticed a suggestion of cigarette smoke about him.

"Have you been smoking, my boy?" his father asked in a tone suggestive of rebuke. Lawrence admitted that he had. "I should be sorry if it stopped your growth or injured your heart, so that you could not go in for athletics at college," his father went on in a casual tone. "I would rather you did not, if you do care very much about it. I will give each of you boys \$100 if you will not smoke until you are twenty-one. Think it over for a few days. If you decide that you prefer to smoke, and if, after you have had a talk with the doctor, you are not afraid of what it may do to you, your mother will find a place for you to smoke."

"A few words from our doctor treating the matter from a scientific point of view, helped Lawrence to decide that he would take the \$100. The other boys decided as he did; this ended it."—Woman's Home Companion.

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WANTED
At once. Men to represent us, either locally or traveling. Now is the time to start. Money in the work for the right men. Apply at once and secure territory. Allen Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.

NOTICE
Have you forgotten that little bill you owe Tiffany & Felter. If you have not please call and settle at once.

NOTICE
You can have a fine Corduroy skirt made-to-order in blue or brown for only \$6.00 and a Messaline waist to match for \$4.50.

Travel.
No less than \$12,000,000 is now paid annually by the American government for the traveling expenses of its officials in the several branches.

Home of the Ruby.
Ruby mines of the Mogok valley are known to have been worked since the year 1600. Just how old these mines are nobody knows, for they have produced practically all the rubies of ancient and modern times.

Spectacles Scientifically Fitted
C. F. INGALLS & BRO.
Jewelers and Opticians
112 Genesee St., Waukegan, Illinois

T. N. DONNELLY & CO.
Loan and Diamond Brokers
New Number 24 and 26 North Dearborn St.
118 Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.
Diamonds, Watches and all kinds of Jewelry at less than cost. At half the price you pay regular stores.
Dec 19 01 yf

Lotus Camp No. 557 N. W. A.
Meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month in Woodmen hall, Antioch, Ill. Visiting neighbors always welcome.
E. M. HUGHES, V. C.
J. C. James, Clerk

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EDWARD BROOK
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MABEL GRIMM, W. M.
IDA OSMOND, Sec'y

E. V. ORVIS
Lawyer and Notary Public. Practice all courts. Farm property for sale. Damage suits and collections of wages a specialty. Fire and Life Insurance.
201 Washington Street
Waukegan Illinois

J. C. JAMES, JR.
UNDERTAKER
LICENSED EMBALMER
Licensed by the State Board of Health

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E. V. ORVIS

New Year's In Scotland

By A. Ireland Robertson



HER stern, Calvinistic Puritanism of Scotland has doubtless to answer for some idiosyncrasies of the people. While it produced heroes and martyrs, men of unwavering probity and dauntless courage whose rigid adherence to their convictions compels respect, it was also responsible for a certain narrowness of vision and for intolerance in some directions. To these less estimable characteristics Scotland owed the doubtful distinction which she enjoyed till within the past few years of being the only Christian country in the world in which the greatest of the Christian festivals was ignored. Ignored it was, absolutely. Christian observances and Christmas festivities were anathema to the true-blue Scot of a generation ago. Not to be noted, because he objected to mirth and joviality in themselves. Those who imagine that the old life of Scotland from year's end to year's end was dull, gray and colorless make a profound mistake. The observance of Christmas was ignored because it offended the religious susceptibilities of the Scot.

Even yet non-observance of Christmas must, in truth, be reckoned among the peculiarities of Scotland. A better, kinder and more tolerant spirit exists, but the old feeling is not quite dead. Moreover national customs and the usages of centuries are not to be changed quickly. Christmas observance in Scotland is, at the best, only in its infancy.

It is when Christmas festivities have come to an end, and roast turkey, goose, plum pudding and mince pies are but memories (more or less pleasant), that Scotland enters upon her great annual saturnalia. From time immemorial boisterous, and in many cases bacchanalian revelry has been associated with the close of the old and the opening of the new year. Formerly the period was distinguished by the significant title of "The Daft Days." The name was given more particularly to the season between Hogmanay (the last day of the year) and Handseil Monday (the first Monday after New Year's day), but, like the generosity which characterized it, the time was not strictly limited.

The name indicates very expressively the mirth, fun and uproarious joviality of the period and the irresponsibility of the revelers. While the Daft Days have now been shorn of some of their glory, much of the spirit remains. And although it is still, as it has been in the past, associated with foolish errors of judgment, it is, on the whole, a spirit to be cherished. For it is a genial spirit, a spirit of good will, of generosity and of hospitality. It is the spirit of Christmas—a trifle belated.

The New Year in Scotland sees the union of sundered households. Now is the time when

One of the most common rhymes was the following brief couplet. Sometimes it was tacked on to one or other of those already given:

"Oor feet's cauld, oor shoon's thin,
Gie's a piece an' let's rin."

Another version has it:

"Gie's oor cakes, and let's rin."

Still another old greeting is:

"Hogmanay,
Trollo-day,
Trollo-day."

Gie's o' your white bread, an' nane o' your gray."

There are many others; the children in some places sing a long ditty.

A Hogmanay custom of a very curious kind is peculiar to certain parts of the highlands. Young and old in the district gather at the house of some substantial farmer, and one of the stoutest of the company drags the dried hide of a cow round the house behind him, three times. The rest follow, beating the hide with sticks and singing the following extraordinary rhyme:

"Hogmanay, yellow bag,
Beat the skin,
Carlin in neuk, carlin in kirk,
Carlin ben at the fire,
Spit in her two eyes, spit in her stomach,
Hogmanay."

This is supposed to have something to do with warding off fairy spells, the evil eye and the effect of witchcraft generally. After com-



"At Wemyss, a Curious New Year Game, Known as Yettlins, Has Been Played Since Time Immemorial."

pleting the third round the company halt at the door and each person proceeds in a rough rhyme, more or less extemporized, to extol the hospitality of the owner of the house, upon which all are regaled with bread and butter, cheese and whisky. But the strange performance has an equally curious sequel. Before leaving the house one of the visitors, having solemnly burned the breast part of the skin of a sheep, puts it to the nose of everyone that he or she may smell it. There is no difficulty in doing so! It may not be nice, but as a protection against witchcraft it is infallible. It is also said to protect from infection.

In Carlisle—yes, I know Carlisle is not in Scotland, but it is so close to the border that I am not traveling very wide of my subject in mentioning a custom there. In Carlisle for weeks before the New Year householders are serenaded by boys who seek to entertain them with an odd mixture of the comic and the religious, generally winding up with a refrain after this fashion:

"If you cannot spare a penny,
You can spare a halfpenny;
And if you haven't a halfpenny,
God bless you."

The poetry halts badly, but the concluding sentiment is excellent.

In Elginshire and some other parts in the north there was a curious ditty called "The Thugger's Chant," which was sung by a band of young persons who visited a number of houses on New Year's Day. It begins:

"The guld New Year is noo begun,
Besouthen, besouthen,
An' a' the beggars begin to run,
An' awa' by southern toon."

The guildwife is appealed to "be nae sweir" to deal her "fordels to the puir," and she is also warned that if she has plenty and will not give anything "the dell will get ye when ye dee." Even were she disinclined to be generous such a threat would, of course, compel hospitality.

The party is invited to enter:

"Come in, come ben, you're welcome here,
Besouthen, besouthen;
Ye'll get a share o' oor New Year cheer,
An' awa' by southern toon."



"Immediately the clock strikes 12 everybody rushes off to be 'first-foot' to some of his friends."

sons and daughters who have gone forth to the battle of life return to the old home and the old hearth; when ancient feuds are healed; when friends abroad are remembered with love and friends at home entertained. It is a spirit of generous hospitality which, as the year draws to a close, leads the guildman and the guildwife to lay in their kebbuck (a cheese), and a stock of shortbread, currant bun and other indigestible luxuries.

The first and, in most parts of Scotland, the greatest of the Daft Days was Hogmanay. Lexicographers have puzzled greatly over this term, and many guesses have been made as to its derivation and origin. It is said by some to come from the Scandinavian hoggn-pott, hoggnat, or hoggnaght, while others, perhaps the majority, hold that it comes from the French. The opening words of an old Scots ditty, "Hogmanay, Trollo-day," are supposed to be a corruption of *Homme est ne—Trois Rois ia*. And Hogmanay is also said to be derived from *Au guld menez!*—a cry used by boys and girls in some parts of France when visiting houses on the last day of the year. Jameson, the great authority on the Scots language, gives a big selection of derivations, and a writer who quotes several observes very ingeniously that "the reader may select for himself that which he considers the most probable."

It used to be customary in Scotland, and is still in some places, for bands of children to visit the houses of the well-to-do on the last day of the year for the purpose of receiving a "Hogmanay piece." The "piece" consists sometimes of oatmeal cake and cheese, but more frequently of richer dainties such as shortbread. It is not regarded by either givers or recipients as a dole; it is a hospitable gift in recognition of the season. Rhymes are recited by the children, but these vary in different localities. One which is still in use in Aberdeenshire and the north of Scotland runs thus:

"Get up, guidwife, an' shake your feathers,
An' dinna think that we are beggars;
For we are bairns come out to play;
Get up an' gie's oor Hogmanay."

Hogmanay was the chief night for the performances of the guisers of gysards, or guldards, although they did not confine themselves to that evening, their "season" continuing right through the Daft Days. In places in which guising still goes on the performances, however, are nearly always on the evening of Hogmanay. The guisers are masquers, and their drama bears some resemblance to the old Twelfth Night mummery in England, and, like it, is believed to be a relic of the mystery plays.

The versions found in different parts of the country are not identical, but they bear a certain family resemblance to each other. The dressing was not by rule, but was entirely dependent on the available "wardrobe." Sometimes the boy performers donned shirts which had belonged to their fathers, adorned their heads with paper caps, and had brilliant sashes round their waists in which were hung swords of lath, or metal if they could be obtained. The most simple form of guising was that in which two boys sang while a third, who was dressed as a girl, and known as Bessie, engaged in a number of antics.

But a more ambitious form was that of the Galashans, or Galashans, or Galashans—the name varies. The Galashans wore hideous masks, paper caps, and such odd garments as



"Not Because He Objected to Mirth and Joviality in Themselves."

they were able to get hold of. One of them announced himself thus:

"Galashan, Galashan,
Galashan is my name,
Sword and buckler by my side,
I hope to win the game."

To which another promptly and fiercely retorted:

"The game, sir, the game, sir,
Is not within your power;
I'll cut you down in inches
In less than half an hour."

A terrific battle ensued, and at last one of the performers was "cut down." A doctor was called for, and there entered a boy clad in a dark suit and a battered hat, carrying a bag supposed to contain the implements of his profession. He announced himself as:

"Dr. Brown."

The very best doctor in all the town. After a number of antics, including the comic administration of pills from a huge box, the "dead man" was restored to life. Then "Bessie" went round with a money-box.

It is customary in Scotland to "alt out" the old year. In the towns the custom dates from time immemorial, but in the country it was long considered unlucky to be out of bed when the new year was ushered in. Early in the evening the children were washed and put to bed. An oat cake, known as a bannock, was baked for each, and great care had to be taken in the process of baking, for a child whose bannock was broken while being fired would not survive the following year. At half-past eleven the seniors went to bed, but before retiring they covered the fire and carefully swept up the hearth, carrying out of the house every particle of ash. An anxious eye was kept on the fire, however, for to have allowed it to expire before the new year began would have been unlucky.

But it was different in the towns. Then, as now, the streets were crowded at twelve o'clock at night on Hogmanay. It has been said that a generation ago the streets were

busier at midnight on Hogmanay than at mid-day. A vast crowd still gathers every year at the Tron Kirk in Edinburgh, waiting till twelve o'clock strikes. A similar gathering is found at the town house or principal church in many other towns. In some places the bells are rung. In Dundee the advent of the new year is announced by the boom of the time gun.

Immediately the clock strikes twelve the crowds melt as by magic. Everybody rushes off to be "first-foot" to some of his friends. Formerly the first-footers carried a spiced bowl of wassail, a mixture composed of hot spiced ale, with a dash of whisky in it, and sometimes sugar and other ingredients. The concoction was known in Scotland as the "hot pint." In these days a bottle of whisky is carried.

No "first-foot" must enter a house "empty-handed." Of course the whisky bottle prevents any calamity happening on this score. The personality of the "first-foot," however, counts for much. It is of vital importance to have a lucky "first-foot," and fortunately there are many marks to distinguish the lucky from the unlucky. There are still persons to be found who would soon admit his Satanic majesty as their first visitor for the year as an unlucky "first-foot." In some places the "first-foot" must be a bachelor, but this is not a common restriction. Among those who are to be reckoned lucky as a "first-foot" are clergymen, persons who spread out their feet, persons who were born feet first, persons noted for kindness, a sweetheart, etc. A horse is a lucky "first-foot." So is a hen. Among those who are unlucky in the role of "first-foot" we find associated persons with flat feet, thieves, persons who walk with their toes turned in, deformed persons, persons whose eyebrows meet, the hangman, the grave digger and (tell it not among members of the Women's Social and Political Union, whisper it not in the ears of members of the Women's League of Freedom) women generally. A pig is an unlucky "first-foot," and so is a hare. Perhaps this may be useful information to some readers.

On New Year's day, and still more frequently on Handseil Monday, there used to be popular shooting matches or Wapinschaws. But difficulties with regard to the gun tax have ruined these.

Handseil Monday, as I have already mentioned, is the first Monday after New Year's day. It was so called because on this day servants, children and friends were presented with their handseil—a generic term for gifts in money or kind. In the towns Christmas boxes are supplanting handseil. Of course the thing is the same—the only difference being in the name.

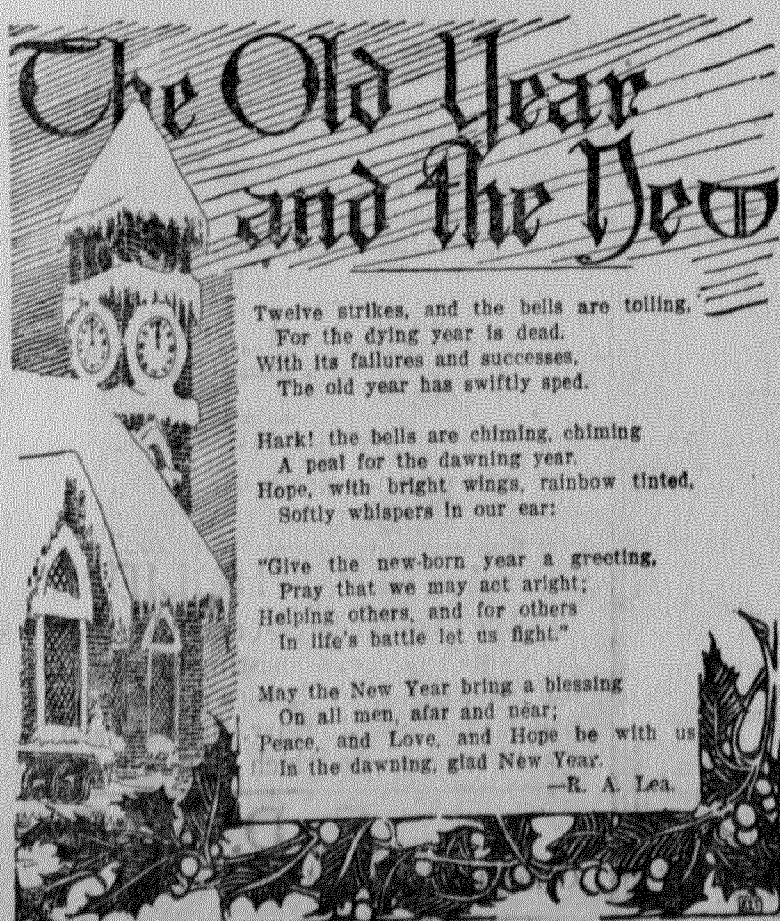
At Wemyss, on the Fifeshire shore of the Firth of Forth, a curious New Year game, known as Yettlins, has been played since time immemorial. It appears to be peculiar to the locality. The play takes place over a portion of the shore called the Skelleys. The name is



"A Child Whose Bannock Was Broken While It Was Being Fired Would Not Survive the Following Year."

dictates the nature of the place, for Skelleys is an old Scots word used to describe a stretch of flat rocks of a shelving formation. The course, if such it can be called, is about a mile in length, and is over the rocks all the way. At each end is a goal marked by a huge boulder. The yettlins, which give their name to the game, are balls of cast iron, about two and one-half inches in diameter and weighing about a pound and a half. Each player has a ball, and the object of the game is by repeated throws to cover the distance between the goals. The one who reaches the goal in fewest throws scores a "hall," and a certain number of halls constitute a game. The yettlins go at immense speed when it is thrown, and the delivery is pretty high.

Another very remarkable local custom connected with the New Year is the burning of the clavie. It takes place in the little village of Burghhead, on the southern shore of the Moray Firth, a few miles north of Elgin, and is quite unique. The ceremony is held invariably on New Year's eve old style. The clavie, which is built according to regulations rigidly fixed by ancient custom, consists of half an archangel tar barrel supported on a stout pole. It is packed with wood, which is piled up a foot above the brim, after which tar is poured over it copiously. Into a space which has been left in the center a piece of turf is put, it being imperative that no match should be employed. While the flame is gathering strength the crowd gives three cheers for the king, the provost, the town, the harbor and the railway. Then a stalwart fisherman seizes the blazing clavie and carries it off. As soon as he reaches the junction of two streets he is relieved, and in this way the clavie is carried round the town. At every street corner the bearer is changed. There is keen competition for the honor of carrying the clavie, but it is no light task. Not only is it a heavy burden, but the bearer runs some risk of being scalded by the boiling tar which bubbles and drops. Moreover, it is imperative on the bearer to run, in spite of the fact that a stumble implies his own death during the year and misfortune to the town.



The Old Year and the New

Twelve strikes, and the bells are tolling.
For the dying year is dead.
With its failures and successes,
The old year has swiftly sped.

Hark! the bells are chiming, chiming
A peal for the dawning year.
Hope, with bright wings, rainbow tinted,
Softly whispers in our ear:

"Give the new-born year a greeting,
Pray that we may not err;
Helping others, and for others
In life's battle let us fight."

May the New Year bring a blessing
On all men, afar and near;
Peace, and Love, and Hope be with us
In the dawning, glad New Year.

—R. A. Lea.

LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA, SECURES DRY FARMING CONGRESS FOR 1912.

The term, "dry farming" does not indicate all that might be implied. It does not mean a system of irrigation, but one where all the rain fall and precipitation is stored up and conserved in the soil, to be drawn upon by scientific and sane processes when it may be required to forward and increase the growth of grain.

In certain sections of the Canadian West as well as in the American West, there is a portion of the country in which the soil is the very best for the growing of cereals, but the geographical locations and relative position to the rain avenues, do not give the advantage that other parts possess in the matter of precipitation.

Agricultural science, however, has been making rapid progress during the past few years, and it is now ascertained that it is not altogether the number of inches of rain that is essential to the growing of crops, but its conservation, and that is the meaning of "Dry farming." "Dry Farming" may well be applied to districts where there is a heavy rain fall and better results will follow. The education of the public into these new methods, not new exactly, but such as have had satisfactory demonstration, is not alone the purpose of these dry-farming Congresses. One idea is to bring into life and into operation the great areas of splendid land lying within what might be termed semi-arid, without placing them under the restrictive and expensive process of irrigation.

The Congresses are attended by thousands and they bring representatives from all parts of the world. The Province of Alberta, and also of Saskatchewan, has taken a vital interest in the Congresses which have been held in the past two or three years. The Province of Alberta has made provincial exhibits, districts have shown their products, and last year, several hundred dollars were taken in prizes; this year the Province of Alberta took prizes ten to one in excess of any state in the Union. Alberta has won eight out of twenty special cups, that province taking one, Lethbridge one, Arthur Perry six, and John Baxter, Edmonton, carrying off one sweepstakes. When it came to a matter of location for the Congress for 1912, the City of Lethbridge, which had put up a splendid fight for it, secured the Congress by a unanimous vote. It is expected that the Lethbridge Congress will be the largest yet held and will be the biggest convention in the history of Western Canada. In emphasizing his invitation to Lethbridge, one of the speakers said he had just received a telegram from Magrath (near Lethbridge) stating that of one thousand acres of wheat just thrashed Hethershaw and Bradshaw had thrashed 47,000 bushels.

Literature sent out recently by the Canadian Government Agents, which will be sent postage free on application, tells of hundreds of splendid yields in all parts of Western Canada.

To Be Sure,
"I wonder why it is that show girls look down on ordinary chorus girls."
"Well, perhaps one reason why they do so is that they are nearly always taller."

Splendid Crops

In Saskatchewan (Western Canada)

800 Bushels from 20 acres

of wheat was the thrasher's return from a Lloydminster farm in the season of 1910. Many fields in that section as well as other districts yielded from 25 to 35 bushels of wheat to the acre. Other grains in proportion.

LARGE PROFITS are thus derived from the FREE HOMESTEAD LANDS of Western Canada.

This excellent showing causes prices to advance. Land values should double in two years' time. Grain growing, stock raising, cattle raising and dairying are all profitable. Free Homesteads of 160 acres are to be had in the very best districts; 160 acres produce at least \$3.00 per acre with certain areas. Schools and churches in every settlement, climate unexcelled, and the richest wood, water and building material plentiful.

For particulars as to location, low settlers' railway rates and descriptive illustrated pamphlet "Last Best West," and other information, write to R. P. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to Canadian Government Agent.

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FEEDING SHELL CORN AND ALFALFA
HAY TO FATTENING LAMBS IN WINTER

Prime Lambs, Lot 1.

By W. C. COFFEY.

Assistant Professor of Sheep Husbandry, University of Illinois.

Because of drought this past summer many sheep feeders in the state are short either in grain or roughage and hence perplexed as to how to manage through the feeding period. Large numbers of feeder sheep and lambs have been brought in to eat the fall growth of grass and weeds and the corn stalks. When these are gone and if the animals are still unfinished what can be done to secure a market finish with the feeds available on the farm? Where shortage in either corn or hay is the difficulty the following resume of an experiment conducted at the Illinois experiment station in 1907 may offer valuable suggestions.

The object of this experiment was to determine the proportions in which shelled corn and alfalfa hay should be fed to fattening lambs to be most efficient as measured by extent and cost of gains produced. Four lots of twenty western wether lambs in each lot were fed in the manner and with the results indicated below:

Lot	Shelled Corn	Alfalfa Hay	Total Feed	Total Gain	Total Cost	Gain per Pound of Feed
1	1	1	2	10.5	110.5	27
2	1	1.5	2.5	12.7	127.7	24
3	1	2	3	15.4	154.3	19.5
4	1	2.5	3.5	18.5	185.5	18.4

At the beginning of the period the amount of hay as compared with the amount of corn fed was considerably greater in each lot than at the close, and it should be understood that the proportions above represent averages secured from the total feed consumed rather than the ration fed at any particular stage of the experiment. A glance at the figures showing the total gain per lamb shows that the ration in Lot 1 was the most efficient for producing large gains and that the efficiency decreases as the proportionate amount of hay to grain increases. By experts on the market Lots 1 and 2 were considered desirable in finish and would have sold at the top of the market for the day had they not been slightly too heavy to suit demands.

TESTS IN FEEDING
FARM WORK HORSES

By R. C. OBRECHT.

Assistant Chief in Horse Husbandry, University of Illinois.

The problem of feeding work horses is one involving the economical production of energy, and maintenance of health. It is of considerable importance to know how much hay and how much grain a farm work horse at hard labor should receive in order that he may work with the greatest efficiency and economy. With high priced grains, it is very desirable to know the relative value of different roughages in order that economy may be practiced in making up a ration for work horses. In order to determine some of these points a number of experiments have been conducted at this station in feeding college and experiment station horses used for teaming and field work.

Conclusions.

1. Where a mixed grain ration of corn, oats, oil meal and bran is fed, clover hay is equally as efficient if not a little superior to timothy for horses at hard work.
2. There was no observable difference in the effect of clover and timothy upon the spirit of the horses or their ability to endure hot weather. Those receiving clover had a glossier coat of hair and their bowels were looser, but not too loose to endure hard work.
3. When clover is used as a horse feed, the quality should be good and the quantity fed limited.
4. A slight saving in grain may be made by mingling it with chaffed hay, but the saving in this test did not appear to be enough to justify the expense.
5. There may be a benefit not shown in these tests, in preserving the horse's health, by mingling the grain with chaffed hay. The results of this test are not conclusive on this point.
6. Where the grain was ground and

mingled with chaffed clover and with chaffed alfalfa, the latter proved to be a little more efficient in preventing loss in weight of horses at hard work.

7. The mingling of grain with chaffed timothy hay did not prove satisfactory.

8. Where alfalfa hay is fed as the roughage part of a ration for farm horses at hard work, less grain is necessary to prevent them from losing weight than where timothy hay is fed. In this test there was a saving of about 22 per cent. of grain.

9. Though too short to be conclusive these tests indicate that mature horses at hard work can be maintained quite satisfactorily for a short time, at least, on corn fed in conjunction with alfalfa hay, and at a saving in cost.

10. A saving of about ten per cent. may be made by grinding the grain for farm work horses when at hard labor.

11. It requires twice as long for horses to consume ground grain fed dry, as when the same quantity is fed thoroughly dampened.

12. Farm work horses at hard labor should receive from one and one-fifth to one and one-third pounds of grain, and from one to one and one-fourth pounds of hay, per 100 pounds of live weight per day, in order that their weight may be maintained.

13. Satisfactory results have been secured by feeding the grain in three equal feeds, and giving one-half the hay at night, the other half being divided between the morning and noon feeds.

14. The grain fed should be reduced one-half on idle days until four days have elapsed, or until they are again put to work, when it may be again increased if desirable. By following this method attacks of azoturia were prevented.

15. The results of the experiment indicate that the general impression is correct that horses may very properly be given a more bulky ration when idle or doing light work than when at heavy work. It is believed that the practice of permitting work horses to gorge themselves with hay is all too common.

TEHERAN IN PERIL

ACTION OF PERSIAN REGENT AND CABINET CAUSES GREAT INDIGNATION.

SHUSTER STILL HOLDS FORT

American Not Yet Notified of Dismissal Is Supported by Populace—Russians Commit Terrible Atrocities at Tabriz.

Teheran.—Following the unexpected dissolution of the Mejlis by the regent's firman, the cabinet has signified acceptance of all the Russian demands and has notified St. Petersburg that W. Morgan Shuster, the American treasurer general, has been dismissed.

Members of the dissolved Mejlis are indignant at the action of the regent and the cabinet and excitement runs high throughout the city. Fearing an outbreak soldiers have been posted around the parliament buildings, guarding all approaches.

Mr. Shuster has not yet been officially notified of the adverse action of the cabinet and continues to hold the fort. The member of the Mejlis are planning to send a deputation to beg that Shuster retain his office in defiance of the cabinet. Popular feeling is strong in support of Mr. Shuster.

Telegraph communication with Tabriz is still interrupted, but late information from there indicated that the fighting continued spasmodically. The Russian reinforcements have not yet arrived and the Russians at Tabriz are hard pressed. Many are dead. The Russians, according to the reports received here, are guilty of atrocities unparalleled in recent years. This news has aroused the population of Teheran to a frenzy of rage and excitement.

The Russians have killed more than 500 women and children alone. Houses in Tabriz were entered indiscriminately and women attacked before the eyes of other members of the family, while children were not spared. The Russian artillery mowed down every living thing in the streets, once the barricades, thrown up by the Persians, had been destroyed.

The city of Resht is reported quiet. The Russian consul has been declared governor there, indicating Russia's intention to take possession forthwith of Persian territory.

NEGRO IS HACKED TO DEATH

Maryland Mob Lynches King Davis, Who Killed White Man—Body Badly Mutilated.

Baltimore, Md.—King Davis, a negro, who shot and killed Frederick Schwab, a white man, at Fairfield, Md., Saturday night, was lynched at Brooklyn, Md. The negro's body was literally hacked to pieces by the mob, who used hatchets at their work.

Nothing was known of the lynching by the authorities of Brooklyn until the chief of police was notified by a newspaper carrier of what had happened. The mutilated body of the negro was found in the rear of the town jail.

No guard is kept at the jail, and there is as yet no clue to the perpetrators of the deed. The front door of the jail had been burst open, and the lock had been cut off the door of the cell in which Davis was confined.

The trouble which caused the shooting of Schwab was brought about by a quarrel over a game of pool between Frank Schwab, a brother of the dead man, and Davis. The negro declared he shot in self-defense.

GEN. REYES IS A CAPTIVE

Zebel Chieftain Surrenders After Admitting Attempt to Overthrow Rule of Madero Is Failure.

Mexico City.—Gen. Rafael Reyes, the leader of the latest revolution against President Madero, surrendered to the federal soldiers at Trevino. The surrender was made to Col. Garcia Lugo. The revolutionist admitted the defeat of his attempt to overthrow the rule of Madero and when taken before Colonel Lugo, said:

"I called upon the people of Mexico to revolt against the misgovernment and tyranny of Madero. I called for an uprising in the federal army. Neither seemed to hear me. Therefore, I surrender."

General Reyes will be kept at Trevino until the federal government is informed of his capture officially.

Prepare to Resume Hostilities. Peking.—It is reported that both rebels and imperialists are preparing to resume hostilities, a failure of the Shanghai negotiations being freely predicted. Intervention by the foreign powers is not favorably received here. It is reported also that Yuan Shih-kai has threatened to resign the premiership unless he is given better financial support by the government.

New Home Economics Building. Madison, Wis.—To provide adequate quarters for the rapidly increasing number of young women in the home economics course at the university ground has been purchased and buildings planned that are to cost \$115,000.

Doctor Mayo Slowly Gains. New York.—Dr. Charles H. Mayo, the celebrated surgeon of Rochester, Minn., is slowly improving from the second operation performed on him at the Presbyterian hospital.

EVIDENTLY HE HAD ENOUGH

Already Burdened Father Led to Make Caustic Comment on Vital Question.

Arnold Bennett, the novelist, has a joke about race suicide in his new play, "The Honeymoon." His leading lady says, apropos of the birth rate: "What is the poor, dear thing still declining?"

Mr. Bennett, apropos of his joke, was discussing race suicide the other day in New York. "A woman," he said, "looked up from her evening paper and remarked:

"It is stated here that a babe is born every time the chronometer ticks off a second."

"Her husband, as he wiped the ever-moist mouths of the tiny twins, set one on each of his knees, muttered almost fiercely:

"Bad luck, then, to the Rooseveltian duffer who invented chronometers!"

THE RUB.



Judge—Don't you know that you should try and make your married life pleasant, like our first parents? Adam never quarreled with Eve.

Prisoner—Dat's berry true, judge, but yo' see Adam didn't have no mother-in-law.

Course in Kindness. We believe that there should be a course in the public schools, all grades, devoted to humanity—kindness; the rights of four-footed and feathered flocks.

We are improving slowly. We lay out bird reservations. Robins nest in the maples in our most crowded districts. Birds that for years sought the depths of the forests now roar the streets cars. In some subtle way they know that their chances for protection have been increased, claims the Cincinnati Post. They do not know that kindness is being taught and brutality discouraged in countless homes.

Yes, we are improving, but we want the world to move faster—and we plead for school education that will teach the coming generation to be kind to animals and all birds.

Uncerical. Hewitt—He expects to be canonized.

Jewett—What do you mean by that—fired?

Even if anybody accidentally happened to save a little money Christmas or birthday or something like that would come along to burn it up.

Remedies are Needed

Were we perfect, which we are not, medicines would not often be needed. But since our systems have become weakened, impaired and broken down through indiscretions which have gone on from the early ages, through countless generations, remedies are needed to aid Nature in correcting our inherited and otherwise acquired weaknesses. To reach the seat of stomach weakness and consequent digestive troubles, there is nothing so good as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, a glyceric compound, extracted from native medicinal roots—sold for over forty years with great satisfaction to all users. For Weak Stomach, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Pain in the Stomach after eating, Heartburn, Bad Breath, Belching of food, Chronic Diarrhea and other Intestinal Derangements, the "Discovery" is a time-proven and most efficient remedy.

The genuine has on its outside wrapper the Signature

You can't afford to accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this non-alcoholic, medicine or known composition, not even though the urgent dealer may therewith make a little bigger profit. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.

Rayo Lamps and Lanterns

The strong, steady light.

Rayo lamps and lanterns give most light for the oil they burn.

Do not flicker. Will not blow or jar out.

Simple, reliable and durable—and sold at a price that will surprise you.

Ask your dealer to show you his line of Rayo lamps and lanterns, or write to any agency of

Standard Oil Company

(Incorporated)

5 Cts

CHEW SMOKE

MAIL POUCH

IT'S WORTH YOUR WHILE - TO GIVE IT A TRIAL

His Idea of Heaven. The Sunday school teacher had been telling her infant class of the delights of heaven. One youngster paid close attention and after Sunday school was over, walked up to the teacher. "Teacher," he said, "do they have billy goats with long whiskers up there? I want one awful bad, but grandpa says I can't have one. If they don't have billy goats up in heaven I don't believe I want to go."

Ancients Used Lightning Rods. As early as 400 B. C. the ancients had observed that iron rods had the power to avert lightning.



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A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

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Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed
Ala. Sassa.
Rhubarb Sassa.
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A Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Facsimile Signature of
Dr. H. Pitcher

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A Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater brings complete comfort. Can be carried anywhere. Always ready for use—glowing heat from the minute it is lighted.

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TO THE ORANGE GROVES OF FLORIDA

Raise Fruit and Vegetables for Big Profits.
Ideal climate—fertile soil—plenty of water—
prices low—easy terms. Schools and churches.
Quick transportation to big markets. No taxes.
In Manatee County on the West Coast of
Florida raise 2 to 3 crops a year—net \$1000
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Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins, Milk
Legs, Mammitis, Old Sores, Ulcers. It
is healing, soothing, strengthening and
invigorating—relieves pain and inflammation
promptly. Genuinely safe and reliable.

Mrs. M. M. Lumbier, R. D. No. 1, Federal
Kans., had enlarged veins that finally broke
causing considerable loss of blood.
Used ABSORBINE JR. and reported
Nov. 4, 1910, veins entirely healed.
Swelling and discoloration gone and
ABSORBINE JR. is invaluable as a general
liniment for the cuts and bruises that the
dresser, grocer, dairy-maid, etc., with such
thrusts. Removes fatty humors, gets enlarged
glands, warts, cysts, warts, etc. \$1.00 and
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WANTED—High Class Expert Salesman To sell the stock of a Large Manufacturing Company, now forming. Organization will be completed and stock ready to offer January First. State salary and commission required. Experience and references. Quick action. Time is short! ENTERPRISE, P. O. Box 208, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 52-1911.

RURAL NEWS ITEMS

LAKE VILLA

No school until Jan. 2.
Horace Nelson was home for Xmas.
Florence Watson spent Monday at Rockefeller.
Mrs. W. G. Barnstable spent Monday in Chicago.
Earl Potter is home from Urbana for his vacation.
Mrs. Webster of Oak Park is visiting her brother's family here.
Mrs. H. Hendricks and son of Ingleside spent over Sunday here.
H. Keulston and family were entertained at Grayslake Monday.
N. G. Lentzner is spending his Xmas vacation at Menomonee Falls, Wis.
Miss Florence Mathews went to her home at Silverlake to spend Christmas.
Paul Avery and wife, A. Kapple and wife, C. Hamlin and wife spent Christmas at Grayslake.
Mrs. C. Blues arrived Saturday from Davis City, Iowa, to spend the winter with her daughter here.
J. B. Burnett has lately sold several lots in his subdivision, Carl Miller being one of the latest investors in lots. H. Meier's and S. Wallace's houses are going up nicely.
Frank Thayer, who has long been a sufferer, died Sunday morning at the home of his daughter Mrs. Elmer Stickle. The funeral was held at the Lake Villa church Tuesday afternoon. Rev. Laurie conducted the services with burial at Sand Lake.
The Old Kentucky Jubilee Quartette will furnish the entertainment for the third number of the Lyceum course to be given at the church on Saturday evening, Jan. 6. This company is the quartette that has for several years formed the nucleus of the Columbia Tennesseans Jubilee Company. An organization which, for moral standing and musical excellence, has won unlimited praise from hundreds of Lyceum and Chautauqua managers. Tickets are on sale by members of the Ladies Aid and at the door.

RUSSELL

Joe Merville is on the sick list.
Robert Patch and lady friend of Chicago spent Xmas here.
T. D. Newell attended the funeral of his uncle at Kenosha Sunday.
Mr. Reed is spending his Xmas vacation with his mother in Indiana.
Many from here expect to attend the bazaar at Wadsworth this week.
The cantata given by the Sunday school on Saturday night was largely attended.
Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Melville held a family reunion on Christmas all reporting a pleasant time.
S. B. Howe and family of S. Dakota expects to arrive here soon. They will move on the Lou Eddie place.

As a Great Statesman Boasted.
"Aspirin! I have done with these cares, with these reflections. Little of life is remaining, but my happiness will be coetaneous with it, and my renown will survive it; for there is no example of any who has governed a state so long, without a single act of revenge or malice, of cruelty or severity. In the thirty seven years of my administration I have caused no citizen to put on mourning. On this rock, Oh, Aspirin! stand my Propylaea and my Parthenon—Walter Savage Landor: Pericles and Aspirin."

Pony's Longing for Home.
Three years ago a woman farmer in Wales sold a pony to her son, who rode some twenty-five miles away between Rhuddlan and Rhyll. The pony has for the third time found its way back to its former home, managing to unfashion two gates in order to do so.

Water in the Desert.
Yapp, the English naturalist, who has explored the mountain ranges of the Malay peninsula, reports the fact, not generally known, that in several species of bamboo the hollow internodes—the parts of the stems between the joints—are stored with large quantities of naturally filtered water. The knowledge of this fact might be of great service in an emergency.

BARKER'S
IN THE MEDICINE FOR
Rheumatism, Coughs, Colds
and Catarrhs. All Doctors
For Sale by B. H. Overton

MILLBURN

A happy New Year to all.
Born to Mr. and Mrs. Archie Webb on Dec. 23, a son.
Miss Ruby Cleveland of Chicago spent Xmas week at home.
Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Safford spent Xmas at Wheaton, Ill.
Wm. Rielly spent over Sunday with his mother in Waukegan.
Miss Inez Pollock of Chicago spent over Sunday with her mother.
Miss Alice Jamieson of Berwyn, Ill., spent the holidays with her parents.
Miss Florence Anderson of Lake Forest spent Xmas with relatives here.
Leon Strang will spend his Xmas vacation at home returning to Urbana on January 2.
A. K. Bain and family entertained a number of relatives from Chicago and Evanston over Xmas.
The Millburn Telephone Co., of the south side will hold their annual meeting at the Dodge school, January 2.
Miss Carrie Irving of South Dakota accompanied by her nieces Helen and Lucille Trotter is visiting the home folks this week.
The Millburn Insurance meeting will be held in the Mason's hall, Jan. 6. The Ladies of the Church will serve a chicken pie dinner.
John Bonner and wife, Wm. Bonner and wife, Clarence Bonner and wife, Gordon and Robert Bonner spent Xmas at Murrie Bros., at Russell.

BRISTOL

Miss Edith Murdock of Somers spent this week at home.
Ben Prouty of Hebron ate Xmas dinner at F. Gilberts.
F. O. Eddy of Zion City spent Xmas with his parents here.
Born to Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Aldrich last Thursday a daughter.
Miss Florence Murdock of Oshkosh is spending the holidays at home.
Mrs. Geo. Shumway entertained relatives from Chicago at Xmas dinner.
Robert Pringle who has been working in S. Dakota and Iowa is visiting here.
Mrs. F. A. Barter of Harvard who underwent an operation is getting along nicely.
Wm. Ferrigo and wife were entertained at the home of Chas. Lacey at Ravenswood Xmas day.

Lure of the Author
One wonders why so many novels are written. Yet consider the state of mind just noted by the managers of the play adapted from "Ben Hur." They have paid \$250,000 in royalties to the estate of its author and expect to pay much more before the public takes of it. The book itself has had a sale of over a million copies, never in a cheap form and has probably earned another quarter of a million for the author.

Mrs. Wicks of the Cabbage Patch.
A little book of only 26,000 words, has paid to its author as book and play about \$10 a word and "David Harum" produced a fortune for the heirs of the man who wrote it. Aside from the glory of satisfaction, every novelist whether man or woman, is expecting to create some day a "Ben Hur" or "David Harum."

What is Prayed For.
An old darkey who was asked if in his experience prayer was ever answered, replied: "Well, sah, some prays is ansud an' some isn't—pends on what yo' asks fo'. Jest arter de wah, w'en it was mighty hard scratchin' fo' de culled brudren, I 'heaved dat w'en ebbur I pray de Lo'd to sen' one o' Massa Peylon's fat turkeys fo' de ole man, dere was no notice took ob' de partition; but w'en I pray dat he would sen' de ole man fo' de turkey, de ting was 'tended to befo' sunup nex' mornin' dead sartin'."

Peculiar Place for Cash.
An astounding incident happened at Portland, Eng., lately, when the chef of a big club cut into a sheep's carcass and 2130 in currency coins fell to the floor. A telephone call to the market from which the mutton had been received revealed the fact that a clerk had placed the money inside the carcass for safe keeping after banking hours.

Small Division of Pie.
"I thought you were going to get your share of the pie," observed a Cleveland man who had stayed at home. "I guess I couldn't wait long enough," answered the man who had gone to Washington in the Pullman and come back in the smoking car. "I didn't seem to be able to get any further than the soup!"

WOMEN CAPITAL PEST BANK IN THE PHILIPPINES

BOTHER THE LIFE OUT OF OUR NATION'S REPRESENTATIVES.

Feminine Time-Wasters of All Classes and Sorts Camp Perseverently on the Trails of Lawmakers in Washington.

There are a great many people who think that members of Congress have nothing else to bother them but the making of the nation's laws.

They imagine that, unless for a stray lobbyist now and then, they are never disturbed from their arduous duties of lawmaking. Such is far from the case and the principal harassers of our national representatives are, to a great extent, women. These feminine time-wasters are women of all classes and sorts and represent every variety of life from the poor woman who wants a government position for her sickly husband to the home states who merely wishes to call on the member from her part of the country. In the capitol there are two rooms for these women callers, one for those wishing to see the congressmen and another for those who are looking for the senators.

In each of these rooms there is a young woman who takes charge of the callers. The young woman in charge of the Congress waiting room has the most trouble, for the callers are more numerous and more bothersome. As they come in they go to her desk and tell her whom they wish to see and she takes their card and writing instructions on it, sends it into the representative desired. The pages who carry these cards back and forth are generally kept very busy and often come in for ugly call downs from disappointed callers.

When the legislature at Washington is in full session the members are generally very busy and absorbed in the nation's business. If they are fighting for a measure which is of national import they have very little time to be explaining difficulties and arranging little minor matters for unreasonable women who imagine that their little trouble is the only one in the world and should therefore be adjusted at once. Just at present both houses are busily engaged with measures which are vastly important to the whole country; they have little time to spare and yet if one were to stroll through the capitol today he would find that little waiting room crowded with women who are filled with that unconscious presumption that encourages them to protrude their little affairs to the front at the expense of the nation's most important business. When the cause of "Women's Rights" come to its own it will be a toss-up between the nation's business and the "angled affairs of a pink tea or bridge party."

One of the old sags that the members work on callers whom they desire to dodge is, when the page comes to them with a call, they move to a vacant seat and send out word that they are not in their seat. The page who has to deliver this message, which is not a lie, generally comes in for trouble, as oftentimes the caller goes to the gallery and, seeing that the member is on the floor, goes back to the unlucky page and vents her ire on him. The congressmen, who are not without human instinct, generally reward the page for his trouble. This "Female-caller" nuisance is not a new one and while women continue to be unreasonable the waiting rooms of the capitol will always be filled.

Wireless Operators in Demand.
"Wireless operators—steady demand," is the market quotation hung up in the navigation bureau of the department of commerce and labor. The federal officials believe that eventually all ocean craft will be equipped with wireless telegraph apparatus and that the posts aboard ships should be tempting to operators.

About 600 vessels on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and the Gulf of Mexico are already so equipped, an increase from about 350 a year ago. All have to get a certificate from the commissioner of navigation. Heretofore all have been examined at the various navy yards, but for the convenience of telegraph operators living in interior towns arrangements have been made by which they may be examined by the military authorities at Fort Omaha, Neb., the examinations there to be conducted from time to time.

Weird Indian Dances Barred.
It is for the economic and social good of the Indians, officials of the Indian bureau in Washington declared, that objection has been made to the sun, buffalo, willow and some of the other prolonged dances in which members of certain tribes indulge.

"Often these orgies, for that is what the dances practically amount to, consume several weeks of the Indians' time at a season when his farm needs his attention," said an official. "The interior department will continue to object to these dances."

What May Happen to Lifers.
A life term in prison who assaults another person with a deadly weapon is punishable with death under a decision announced by the Supreme court of the United States, upholding the constitutionality of a California statute. In so holding, the court declined to interfere with the death sentence imposed upon James W. Flaley at Sacramento.

Agricultural Institution Established There Has Made a Remarkably Good Showing.

During the period from October 1, 1908, to May 23, 1911, the Agricultural Bank of the Philippines made 165 loans, advancing in all 498,600 pesos (\$249,300).

No person or corporation can borrow less than \$25 gold, nor more than \$12,500 from the bank. The rate of interest charged is 10 per cent. per annum, and the maximum period for which a loan may be made is ten years.

Of the 674 applications received, 311 were refused because title was defective or applicant had no title whatever (in all cases where the applicant's defective title could be perfected he was given instructions as to how to do so), 101 applicants were refused because of the amounts requested being out of proportion to the value of the security offered, 57 have been withdrawn by the applicants, 10 have been refused as the loans requested were for other than agricultural purposes, 13 have been acted on favorably, but are awaiting signature to and registration of mortgage, and 16 are in the hands of various provincial boards for appraisal of the value of the security offered.

About a year ago the bank communicated with the provincial officials throughout the islands with a view to obtaining information as to why requests for loans were not more numerous, and the replies received were, without exception, to the effect that the people possessed neither royal nor Torrens titles and that the requirements for securing good titles were so complicated and expensive that the people would not attempt to secure them. Recently, however, a system has been inaugurated by the government to aid the people in acquiring Torrens titles, but the system has not been in effect sufficiently long to show any appreciable results.

COURT OPINIONS IN SKELETON

Chief Justice White Invents Labor-Saving Device for Transmitting Sense of Decisions.

Skeleton opinions have been invented by Chief Justice White, to relieve the Supreme court of the United States of much labor. He has named them officially "memorandum" opinions.

This new sort of opinion was designed to meet the heavy demands upon the time and energies of the justices, due to the increased number of cases taken under advisement since Chief Justice White came to the head of the court. It will relieve the justices from making an exhaustive statement in regard to all the facts and law concerned in each case, and yet will give to litigants more reasons for the court's decision than would be contained in the time-honored "per curiam" opinions.

Skeleton or "memorandum" opinions were recently given for the first time and their nature was revealed when the written opinions were filed with the clerk of the court. These show that the justices take various views of what a skeleton opinion may be. Justice Lamar announced a "memorandum" opinion in which everything said was based on cited authority. Justice Lurton, on the other hand, prepared one in which not a single authority was cited.

Card Index Guards Girls.
As the first step toward putting a systematic check on the white slave traffic in the United States, the federal department of justice is establishing bureaus in the large cities.

In Baltimore, where the first working bureau has been established, a census of the tenderloin district is being taken by department officials. Every person of either sex connected with a place of questionable character has been required to fill out a blank card in which the complete history of the individual is given. Copies of this card will be kept in the Baltimore bureau and the original forwarded to Washington, where the central bureau will be established.

The High Key.
Little Willie—Pa, what's a fiancée?
Pa—A fiancée, son, is a man who is capable of inducing other wen to pile up a fortune for him.



What a Snap

there is for those who come early to this special offering of fine shoes. But as quantities are limited only those who come at once will benefit by the offer. Don't blame us if you delay and are disappointed. The values offered are too great to be left long unclaimed.

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The City Shoe Store

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Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Hatcher

In Use For Over Thirty Years

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Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Silence is Golden.
A pert young lawyer once boasted to a member of the bar that he had received two hundred dollars for speaking in a certain lawsuit; the other replied, "I received double that sum for keeping silent in that very case."

Day of the High Top Hat.
In a New York store there hangs a picture of Dom Pedro of Brazil receiving a delegation of citizens at Philadelphia on the day when he took part in the closing ceremonies of the Centennial exposition. Nearly all the men in the group wore high top hats.

Early choice means best values

For best values in all Christmas presents you should make selections early. Now, stocks are new, fresh and complete. My line is the largest ever carried select now.

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